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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1879, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the city, and, with few exceptions, has been published every day since its first issue. It is a large paper, containing about 12,000 words, and is published at the rate of \$2.00 per year in advance. Single copies are sold at 5 cents. The paper is published at the office of the publisher, 92 Thames street, Newport, R. I.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 265, Order Sons of St. George, Wm. F. Smith, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Macedonia, Charles H. Cranford, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COUNTY WAGON, No. 679, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, John B. Mason, Jr., Chief Ranger; Robert Johnston, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT GAMP, No. 787, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Consul; Charles B. Packer, Clerk; meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Robert Laurie, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L. Sutherland, Master Workman; Perry B. Hawley, Recorder; meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 93, N. E. O. P., Mrs. Elizabeth B. Goddard, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LAMES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

HAWWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., Dr. F. Jerome Davis, Chancellor Commander; Robert B. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder; meets 1st Fridays.

Local Matters.

Departure of the Artillery.

The Newport Artillery left for New York Tuesday night, making a street parade before going to the boat. Red fire was burned all along the line and the company was given a rousing send-off. The Seventh Artillery band of Fort Adams accompanied them. There was a very large crowd at the dock and it was impossible for many people to get near the boat landing to see their friends before they boarded the steamer. Steamer Puritan was in commission that night and besides the Newport Artillery, the Honourable Artillery of London and the Ancient and Honourables of Boston were on board.

The company arrived in New York Wednesday morning and has participated in many of the events connected with the visit of the Honourables and the Ancients. The Newport company has formed a part of the escorting force in the street parades and its officers have been guests at banquets and entertainments.

The trustees of Malbone Lodge, No. 93, New England Order of Protection, paid to Mrs. Philip F. Schneider \$2000 on Thursday. The money was paid through the Supreme Treasurer of the Order, John P. Sanborn, and was paid in less than ten days from the death of Mr. Schneider. This makes \$5000 that has been paid by that Order in this city within two weeks.

Minneola Council, No. 3, D. of P., gave the first in a series of Tuesday night whists on Tuesday evening. Whist was played from 8.30 to 10.30, followed by dancing from 10.30 to 1.00. The first prizes were won by Mrs. J. Harry Brown and Mr. John Dugan and the loobies were awarded to Miss Mary Lawton and Mr. G. Homer Sweet.

The colored citizens of Newport are thoroughly in earnest in regard to the coming campaign. They will hold a meeting in Masonic Hall Tuesday evening next which will be addressed by James Hayes, Esq., of Richmond, Va., a lawyer of great eloquence. The meeting is open to all, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

Chief Gunner Charles Morgan has been ordered to the Torpedo Station for duty at the naval magazine at Rose Island.

The trial of submarine torpedo boats, which was booked for October 15th, has been postponed until November 15th.

Miss Maud Wetmore, daughter of Senator George Peabody Wetmore, sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

The new waiting room at the Wickford landing was opened for use on Tuesday.

Boston Presbytery.

The opening meeting of the Presbytery of Boston took place at the First Presbyterian Church on Tuesday afternoon. Prayer was offered by Rev. James Todd, D. D., who was chosen moderator. The minutes were read and approved. A sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Mead. In the evening the speakers were Rev. Scott F. Hersey, Ph. D., J. L. D., of Boston, and Rev. James J. Dunlop of Roxbury.

On Wednesday the session was opened at 8 o'clock. After prayers, the business session was in order. Different speakers were heard and the services were very instructive.

Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, received an official visit from Grand Regent William J. Burton, accompanied by officers of the Grand Council. There were delegates from Conant Council, No. 1, 147, Jamestown, and Narragansett Council, No. 828, Wickford. Royal Arcanum spoons will be presented by the grand regent to members of local council bringing in new members since the beginning of the term.

Bishop Lawrence has appointed Rev. Samuel J. Babcock, rector of Christ Church, Hyde Park, as archdeacon of the Diocese of Massachusetts. Rev. Mr. Babcock is a native of Newport, having received his early education in the public schools here. Previous to his rectorship at Hyde Park, he was engaged in missionary work in the Rhode Island diocese.

The bids for construction of the State road in Jamestown were opened on Wednesday. They were as follows: B. D. Pierce, Jr., Company, \$9817; Amos L. Peckham, \$9885; Alton Head, \$9755; Joseph McCormick, \$9870. The contract was awarded to Amos L. Peckham, with a bid of \$9860.

A petition was presented to the city council Tuesday evening, signed by a large number of citizens, calling the attention of that honorable body to the deplorable condition of Bellevue avenue from Kay to Bowers streets, and asking for the laying of a new pavement on that thoroughfare.

A polka caprice for pianoforte, entitled "Une Pensee," composed by Mr. J. Hazard Wilson and dedicated to his pupils, Misses Irene and Mildred Sherman, has been received from the publishers, and is a pretty and catchy composition.

The excitement this week has been at Bliss Road Park, where large crowds have gathered each day and where lots have been sold at low figures. Many valuable gifts were given away and a band of music was in attendance each afternoon.

At the Torpedo Station preparations are being made for the doubling of the present fuse output for the navy and some new machines are daily expected. The date is probably not far distant when all the fuses used in the navy will be made at the Torpedo Station.

Among the guests at the banquet given in Boston Monday night to the Honourables of London was Colonel John D. Richardson, of the Newport Artillery Company of this city. Each guest was presented with a handsome souvenir plate.

The loss by fire to the Club Cottage, occupied by Mrs. Almee Dupont, on Friday evening, September 25th, has been adjusted at \$4,171.50, through Henry Bull, Jr., in the Liverpool & London & Globe and the Pawtucket Mutual.

A memorial service to the memory of Bishop Clark was held at Grace Church, Providence, on Sunday last, Rev. Edmund S. Rousmaniere, pastor. The attendance was large and the service a most impressive one.

Commander J. B. Murdock is now at Philadelphia awaiting the completion of cruiser Deuver. She will go into commission in about three months, and Commander Murdock will have command of her.

Mr. Benjamin W. Freeborn, employed as a mason at the Torpedo Station, was taken suddenly ill while at work Tuesday morning and was removed to his home on Third street.

Through the agency of Mr. Henry Bull, Jr., the Continental Insurance Company of New York has paid \$750 to the Newport Hospital to cover the loss by fire last week.

Master James McDonald's only son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen McDonald, has entered St. Dunstan's College at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Conductor H. W. Scott, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, has been granted a leave of absence.

The body of the late Samuel Beaumont arrived in this city Monday morning and the interment was in the family lot.

Supreme Court.

The appellate division of the supreme court opened with a large attendance. It was 11.21 when Judge Dubois took his seat and business at once began by the call of the docket of cases to be heard. Many of these were continued.

The case of Christopher Champlin vs. Gideon P. Rose was marked to be heard in Providence. The case of Sidney Webster vs. Alfred M. Coats and Charles Astor Bristed was in progress at the call for recess. It is an action of trespass and ejectment.

In the afternoon the case was again taken up and the court entered a decision in favor of the plaintiff. Fifty dollars damages were awarded in the case of Thomas Vachon vs. John B. Vanasse, for slander. The following divorces were granted: Rose McFarferly vs. Patrick McFarferly, Catherine Sheridan vs. Joseph A. Sheridan, Thomas Sharpe vs. Emma Sharpe, Bertha Matilda Young vs. William Henry Young, Jennie Nolan vs. James G. Nolan, Carrie S. Hunter vs. Daniel Hunter, Alfred Gregory vs. Fanny D. Gregory, Theresa Cavanagh vs. James F. Cavanagh, Melissa D. Goodwin vs. Fred Goodwin.

A number of other cases were entered while the court was in session.

Prohibition Convention.

The Prohibition party in Rhode Island held their State convention in Providence on Wednesday, Mr. William E. Brightman of this city presiding. Few of the towns were represented. The nominations were as follows:

For Governor—Frederick T. Jencks, Barrington.
Lieutenant Governor—Cyrus A. Aldrich, East Providence.
Secretary of State—Samuel B. Prentice, Providence.
Attorney General—Thomas H. Peabody, Westerly.
Treasurer—John R. Trafton, Pawtucket.

Battle Flag Ceremony.

The ceremony of transferring the old battle flag from the old state house to the new will be an imposing one. It will take place on Saturday, Oct. 17th, and the entire brigade of the State militia is ordered out to do escort duty. The Sons of Veterans and the Spanish War Veterans will also be in line. The old battle flags will be carried by members of the regiments or batteries over which they once floated during the Civil War.

Several newspapers have published articles to the effect that Mr. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., once the Democratic candidate for President, was much opposed to his daughter's marriage to Mr. William H. Leavitt of this city. The good feeling that certainly must have existed was shown when Mr. Bryan accompanied his daughter and Mr. Leavitt from Lincoln to Omaha to meet Mrs. Leavitt, mother of Mr. Leavitt, who was on her way to Lincoln to attend the wedding. And the pleasant relation that existed was shown still further when Mr. Bryan presented his daughter with a gift of \$5000 and his future son-in-law a handsome gold watch, valued at \$1000. If Mr. Bryan had been as bitterly opposed to the wedding as the newspapers have stated, he certainly would not have done these things. When he paid a visit to Newport, some time since, he expressed himself as much pleased with Mr. Leavitt.

On Monday, Sept. 7th, occurred the marriage of Miss Ruth Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Chase, of Almy court, to Mr. John P. Shaw, son of Col. and Mrs. George C. Shaw. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Beattie, of St. John's Church, and was witnessed by relatives and a few very intimate friends. The bride wore a travelling suit of gray and was attended by Miss Corinne Glynn. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw visited New York and Brooklyn on their wedding trip and are "at home" at No. 8 Braman's court.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Higgins left for Washington Monday night and at the boat landing were given a lively send-off by their many friends in this city. Mr. Higgins had been employed at the printing office at the Torpedo Station for a number of years. Recently the printing plant at the station was abolished and at that time Mr. Higgins took a civil service examination and last week received notice to report at the Washington office for an appointment.

The annual meeting of the Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Company was held in this city on Monday. The old board of directors was re-elected. Captain Miller, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, presided, and Mayor Boyle and City Solicitor Brown were in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Peabody are at the White Mountains.

City Council.

Lengthy Debate on Old Building on Franklin Street—Board of Aldermen Discuss Certain Bills—An Additional Appropriation Asked by Board of Health, Etc.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held Tuesday evening, there being only one absentee, Councilman McLennan. Some attention was given to an old building on Franklin street. Some of the members thought it a dangerous obstacle, and that immediate action should be taken in regard to it. The matter was referred to the ordinance committee.

In the board of aldermen there was a lively discussion over certain bills which had been charged to the incidental appropriation. That fund was exhausted and the city treasurer was authorized to pay the bill from some other fund. After some discussion, the bill was allowed and ordered paid for granolithic sidewalks.

An additional appropriation was asked by the board of health, having been made necessary by the prevalence of diphtheria, which had increased the expense account. It was referred to the finance committee.

The following amounts were ordered paid:

City Assessor	\$ 502 75
Books, Stationery and Printing	189 89
Fire Department	1,654 31
Board of Health	851 42
Incidentals	122 25
Lighting Streets	3,872 17
Assessors' Fund	8 00
Thomas Chapman Estate	167 85
Town Jew's Synagogue Fund	137 08
Dog Fund	50 00
Ward's Funds	434 00
Public Grounds	66 09
Indexing and Preserving Records	76 89
Joseph Anthony Burial Ground Fund	115 33
Emergency Hospital	2,832 08
Poor Department	341 12
Police	1,198 51
Public Buildings	17 11
Public Parks	1,071 18
Public Schools	10,058 89
Streets and Highways	5,611 91
	\$27,808 27

Alderman Bliss was much opposed to the paying of the bill for granolithic sidewalks and the matter was discussed at length by Aldermen Bliss and Shepley, but in spite of the talk all the bills were paid.

The city treasurer was authorized to pay the 8 bands that played at the different parks during the summer \$333.33 each, the amount due each band for the concert; also the bill of Hugh N. Gifford, feller, for \$278.34.

The city treasurer was authorized, on recommendation of the finance committee, to accept the sum of \$100 for the care of the Caroline Carter burial lot in the Old Cemetery.

The monthly report of the clerk of the finance committee was received and read.

The salary of the mayor for the ensuing year was fixed at \$1200 and that of the city treasurer at \$2,000.

The committee appointed was not prepared to report the cost on the sewerage for the north Kay street district.

The committee on public property recommended that safety steps be placed at the front entrance to the City Hall at a cost of \$125 and the resolution was passed.

The committee on streets and highways recommended that a pier be built at Sycamore street and that DeBlois street be graded and macadamized and curbed on the south side. In the board of aldermen both were passed, but in the common council the DeBlois street resolution was passed and the other lost.

Quarterly reports of H. C. Johnson, field driver, and of the chief engineer of the fire department were received; also the report of the street commissioner and the monthly report of the inspector of nuisances.

Bids for granolithic curbs or sidewalks were ordered advertised, the same to be awarded to the lowest bidder.

An additional appropriation of \$2100 for the board of health was referred to the finance committee.

After the transaction of some other business the council adjourned.

A largely signed petition was presented to the police commission at its meeting Friday evening of last week, asking for better night police protection on Thames street. It has been customary for the officers on this beat to leave at the time of the arrival of the New York boat and while extinguishing street lights. The petition asked the commissioners for the presence of an officer on the Thames street beat between the Postoffice and Washington square, at all hours during the watch, for the safety of property. The matter was favorably acted upon.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. Richard T. Wilson and Mrs. Ogden Goetz left Sunday night on steam yacht North Star en route to Washington, to attend the Memorial services held in Washington Tuesday for Sir Michael Herbert.

Mr. James J. Van Alen and his daughter, Miss May Van Alen, will sail for Europe on Wednesday next, to spend the winter abroad.

Miss Bertha Mumford is visiting friends at Wickford.

Wedding Bells.

Leavitt-Bryan.

At Fairview, the country residence of Hon. William Jennings Bryan, at Lincoln, Neb., on Saturday evening of last week, occurred the marriage of his daughter, Miss Ruth Baird Bryan, to Mr. William Homer Leavitt, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Huntington, chancellor of Nebraska Wesleyan University, an old and intimate friend of the Bryan family. The wedding was attended by relatives and a large number of friends of the bride. Miss Bryan wore a travelling costume and was unattended. The guests of honor were the members of local chapter of the Delta Gamma Society, of which the bride was a prominent member.

The bride is a literary writer of much ability and has contributed a number of stories to different magazines. For two years she was a student at the University of Nebraska.

Mr. Leavitt is an artist of much merit and has spent much time abroad. He is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Leavitt of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt left for St. Louis on their wedding trip and will be at home after November 1st, at 81 Pelham street in this city.

Sherman-Hall.

The chapel of Emmanuel Church was the scene of a pretty wedding Tuesday evening, the contracting parties being Miss Thilo Peckham Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hall, and Mr. Millard F. Sherman, Jr., Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., officiating. The bride wore a dress of white point d'esprit and a long tulle veil. Her bouquet was of white roses. Miss Corn Sherman, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, and wore a dress of white lawn over pink silk and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The duties of best man were performed by Mr. Joseph Hall and Messrs. Fred H. Scholl and Stephen Chase were the ushers.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents on Extension street, where a supper was served. The Howard orchestra furnished music. The bride received many beautiful gifts.

Campbell-McGowan.

Miss Agnes Loretta McGowan, daughter of Mrs. Patrick J. McGowan, was married to Mr. Albert Clifton Campbell at St. Joseph's rectory Wednesday evening, Rev. Father Deady officiating. The bride wore white crepe de chine, cut en traine and trimmed with lace and a long veil. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Miss Helen C. McGowan, a sister, was bridesmaid and wore white and carried pink roses. Mr. J. Henry Cremin was best man.

A reception followed at the residence of the bride's mother on Washington square.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell left at 9.15 for Boston on a wedding trip.

Kirby-Coscoll.

Wednesday morning at St. Mary's Church Miss Hannah V. Connell was married to Mr. Joseph J. Kirby, athletic instructor at the Training Station, by Rev. Father Cronan. The bride was dressed in white and a long veil. Her bouquet was of white gardenias. Miss Mary Sullivan attended the bride and Mr. David J. Burke was best man.

A wedding breakfast and reception followed at the home of the bride and was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirby left in the evening for a wedding trip.

Recent Deaths.

Mr. Warren Weymouth.

Mr. Warren Weymouth died at the hospital Tuesday night after an illness of several months' duration. He had been a resident of Newport for twenty years and was in the employ of Swinburne, Peckham & Co. for a very long time.

He was a veteran of the Civil war. He entered the service November 6, 1862, as a private in Company B, Thirtieth Maine Regiment, and received his final discharge August 20, 1865, as corporal in Company B, Thirtieth Maine regiment, at the close of the war. He joined Gen. G. K. Warren Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1896.

The funeral took place Thursday afternoon from Belmont Chapel. The services of the Grand Army of the Republic were conducted by Commander A. F. Squire, and Rev. E. J. Dennen of Trinity Church read the burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The bearers were Benjamin A. Peckham, of General G. K. Warren Post; George A. Pritchard and Timothy Sullivan, of Charles E. Lawton Post, and Benjamin F. Tanner, of General G. K. Warren Post Associates. There were many beautiful floral pieces.

Henry D. Spooner.

Mr. Henry D. Spooner died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. George

R. Plummer, on Bellow avenue, Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Spooner was born in this city sixty-seven years ago and spent a greater part of his life here. He was a cutter by trade and conducted a tailor shop here for some time. He had been in poor health for several years.

A widow and two children survive him, Mrs. George R. Plummer and Mr. Philip S. Spooner.

Mr. E. Truman Peckham.

Mr. E. Truman Peckham died at the home of his son, Mr. Harold G. Peckham, in Middletown, on Monday in his seventy-second year. Mr. Peckham was a well-known builder, having erected many houses in and about the city. He had been in feeble health for some time. He leaves five children: Mrs. Alvin A. Barker, Miss Minnie H. Peckham, Mrs. Clark Burdick, Mr. Harold G. Peckham and Mr. Chester Peckham, the latter being in New Mexico.

Mr. James L. Kernochan.

Mr. James Lorillard Kernochan, well known in society and a prominent clubman, died at noon on Monday at Hempstead, Long Island. He was the only son of Mrs. James P. Kernochan. He was at Newport the past summer with his mother at her villa, "Sea View," on Ochre Point.

Mr. Kernochan was a great lover of out-of-door sports and was one of the best jockeys in this country.

A widow survives him, also a sister, Mrs. Herbert C. Pell.

Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, chief of staff of the United States Army, was in Newport yesterday as the guest of Captain Chadwick of the Naval War College for the purpose of examining into the workings of the college.

Mr. Charles T. Griffith has returned from a two weeks' visit to Nova Scotia.

Dr. W. R. Howard and Mr. H. H. Lawton are enjoying a trip to Nova Scotia.

Middletown.

Edward Truman Peckham, who died at the residence of his son, Howard, on Paradise avenue last Monday, was a son of William Peckham and Ann Smith, and a brother of the late William F. Peckham. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth B. Peabody, by whom he had four children. His first wife died in November, 1861. His second wife was Lydia E. Gardner, who also deceased several years past. Three children by the second marriage and all by the first survive their father. At one period of his life Mr. Peckham was extensively engaged in building and employed a number of men. The Cran cottage, on Second and First Beach avenue, the summer home of the late Bishop Clark, and several other large houses in the south part of Middletown were erected by Mr. Peckham. He was formerly the local agent of several of the summer residents and had the charge of their property during their absence from the island. During recent years Mr. Peckham resided in Newport and worked at his trade of a carpenter. He formerly resided on Paradise avenue near the Sachem Beach, in the house now owned and occupied by Arthur W. Chase.

Although the Middletown Free Library was opened in the summer in its new building, under most favorable auspices, the patronage has been comparatively small and the circulation of books quite limited. As in the case of schools the absence of a disposition to study and read cannot be made up in the convenience and attractiveness of buildings and other accessories. No provision has as yet been made for heating the new library building. A meeting of the Library Association was appointed to be held last Monday evening to consider the matter but only three members attended the meeting. In consequence of no quorum, an adjournment was taken to next Monday evening at thirty minutes past seven o'clock.

A "dinner" supper was given at Mrs. Arthur R. Anthony's by the Holy Cross Guild, Wednesday. These suppers have been well attended, there being 80 present at the last one. There is generally an informal programme later in the evening.

The Harvest Festival which was to have taken place at the Grange meeting Thursday night had to be postponed owing to the absence of members of the committee. The attendance was quite light, the rain coming down heavily at eight o'clock. Mr. J. W. Hutchings from Kingston College was present as guest of Mr. Walter Sherman, Master of Potomac Grange. Mr. Hutchings was here in the interests of the college and gave a very interesting address to the grange. The faculty at Kingston are planning a farmer's institute for Middletown in November.

The Oliphant Reading club met Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. M. Grace Brown. Subject for the afternoon "Trees," and the quotations were from Ernest Seton Thompson.

Potomac Grange will meet with Little Compton Grange, Oct. 20. Carriages will be in waiting for Patrons at Stone Bridge, at 10.30 to convey guests to Little Compton. Patrons are expected to leave on the 8.15 a. m. car from Newport.

Strawberries still continue to flower and fruit and are carried to market almost daily.

A very enjoyable social was held in the vestry of the M. E. church Thursday night, it having been postponed from the night previous.

THE SKY PILOT

By RALPH CONNOR

Author of "The Man from Slough" and "The Man from Slough"

CHAPTER XXI.

HOW WILL THE TRAIL.

WHEN the crowd was with us the Pilot read us all sorts of tales of adventures in all lands by heroes of all ages, but when we three sat together by our fire the Pilot would always read us tales of the heroes of sacred story, and these delighted Bill more than those of any of the ancient empires of the past. He had his favorites. Abraham, Moses, Joshua, Ulysses, never failed to arouse his admiration. But Jacob was to him always "a mean case," and David he could not appreciate. Most of all he admired Moses and the apostle Paul, whom he called "that little chap." But when the reading was about the one Great Man that moved majestic until the gospel stories Bill made no comment—he was too high for approval.

By and by Bill began to tell tales to the boys, and one night, when a quiet mood had fallen upon the company, Bill broke the silence.

"Say, Pilot, where was it that the little chap got mixed up into that riot?"

"Riot?" said the Pilot.

"Yes, you remember when he stood off the whole gang from the stairs?"

"Oh, yes, at Jerusalem."

"Yes, that's the spot. Perhaps you would recall that to the boys. Good yarn! Little chap, you know, stood up and told 'em they were all sorts of blanked thieves and cutthroats, and stood 'em off. Played it alone too."

Most of the boys failed to recognize the story in its new dress. There was much interest.

"Who was the duck? Who was the gang? What was the row about?"

"The Pilot here'll tell you. If you'd kind of give 'em a lead before you begin, they'll catch on to the yarn better." This last to the Pilot, who was preparing to read.

"Well, it was at Jerusalem," began the Pilot, when Bill interrupted:

"If I might remark, perhaps it might help the boys on to the trail, mebbe, if you'd tell 'em how the little chap struck his new gait." So he designated the apostle's conversion.

Then the Pilot introduced the apostle with some formality to the company, describing with such vivid touches his life and early training, his sudden wrench from all he held dear under the stress of a new conviction, his magnificent enthusiasm and courage, his tenderness and patience, that I was surprised to find myself regarding him as a sort of hero, and the boys were all ready to back him against any odds. As the Pilot read the story of the arrest at Jerusalem, stopping now and then to picture the scene, we saw it all and were in the thick of it. The raging crowd, bustling and beating the life out of the brave little man, the sudden thrust of the disciplined Roman guard through the mass, the rescue, the pause on the stairway, the calm face of the little hero beckoning for a hearing, the quieting of the frantic, frothing mob, the fearless speech—all passed before us. The boys were thrilled.

"Good stuff, eh?"

"Ain't he a daisy?"

"Daisy! He's a whole sunflower patch!"

"Yes," drawled Bill, highly appreciating their marks of approval. "That's what I call a particular fine character of a man. There ain't no manner of in-sucks on to him."

"You bet!" said Bill.

"I say," broke in one of the boys, who was just emerging from the tenderfoot stage, "of course that's in the Bible, ain't it?"

The Pilot assented.

"Well, how do you know it's true?"

The Pilot was proceeding to elaborate his argument when Bill cut in somewhat more abruptly than was his wont.

"Look here, young feller!" Bill's voice was in the tone of command. The man looked as he was bid. "How do you know anything's true? How do you know the Pilot here's true when he speaks? Can't you tell by the feel? You know by the sound of his voice, don't you?" Bill paused, and the young fellow agreed readily.

"Well, how do you know a blanked son of a she jackass when you see him?" Again Bill paused. There was no reply.

"Well," said Bill, resuming his deliberate drawl, "I'll give you the information."

"That's so?" said Bill, with sudden interest.

"I guess so," was the modest reply. "Got it bad?" went on Bill, with a note of anxiety in his tone.

But the young man turned to the Pilot and tried to open a fresh argument.

"Whatever he's got," said Bill to the others in a mild voice, "it's apollin' his manners."

"Yes," went on Bill meditatively after the slight laugh had died, "it's ruinin' to the judgment. He don't seem to know when he interferes with the game. My too!"

Still the argument went on.

"Seems as if he ought to take something," said Bill in a voice suspiciously mild. "What would you suggest?"

"A walk, mebbe!" said Bill in delightful expectation.

"I hold the opinion that you have mentioned an unconsciously valuable remedy—better 'n pain killer almost."

Bill rose languidly.

"I say," he drawled, tapping the young fellow, "it appears to me a little walk would perhaps be good, mebbe."

"All right; wait till I get my cap," was the unsuspecting reply.

"I don't think perhaps you won't meet it, mebbe. I cherish the opinion you'll perhaps be warm enough." Bill's voice had unconsciously passed into a sterner tone. He was on his feet and at the door.

"This here interview is private and confidential," said Bill to his partner.

"Exactly," said Bill, opening the door. At this the young fellow, who was a strapping six footer, but soft and flabby, drew back and refused to go. He was too late. Bill's grip was on his collar and out they went into the snow, and behind them Bill closed the door.

In vain the young fellow struggled to wrench himself free from the hands that had him by the shoulder and the back of the neck. I took it all in from the window. He might have been a boy for all the effect his plungings had upon the long, snowy arms that gripped him so fiercely. After a minute's furious struggle the young fellow stood quiet, when Bill suddenly shifted his grip from the shoulder to the seat of his buckskin trousers. Then began a series of evolutions before the house, up and down, forward and back, which the unfortunate victim, with hands wildly clutching at empty air, was quite powerless to resist till he was brought up, panting and gasping, subdued, to a standstill.

"I'll learn you agnostics and several other kinds of tricks," said Bill in a terrible voice, his drawl lengthening perceptibly. "Come round here, will you, and shove your blanked second-handest trash down our throats?" Bill paused to get words; then, bursting out in rising wrath:

"There ain't no sootable words for sich conduct. By the livin' Jeminy!" He suddenly swung his prisoner off his feet, lifted him bodily and held him over his head at arm's length. "I've a notion to—"

"Isn't! Don't! For heaven's sake!" cried the struggling wretch. "I'll stop it! I will!"

Bill at once lowered him and set him on his feet.

"All right! Shake!" he said, holding out his hand, which the other took with caution.

It was a remarkably sudden conversion and lasting in its effects. There was no more agnosticism in the little group that gathered around the Pilot for the nightly reading.

The interest in the reading kept growing night by night.

"Seems as if the Pilot was gittin' in his work," said Bill to me, and looking at the grave, eager faces I agreed. He was getting in his work with Bill, too; though perhaps Bill did not know it. I remember one night, when the others had gone, the Pilot was reading to us the parable of the talents and Bill was particularly interested in the servant who failed in his duty.

"Ornery case, eh?" he remarked. "And gait, too, eh? Served him blanked well right, in my opinion!"

But when the practical bearing of the parable became clear to him, after long silence, he said slowly:

"Well, that there seems to indicate that it's about time for me to get a rustic on." Then, after another silence, he said hesitatingly: "This here church buildin' business now, do you think that'll perhaps come, mebbe? I guess not, eh? Tain't much, of course, say, way." Poor Bill, he was like a child, and the Pilot handled him with a mother's touch.

"What are you best at, Bill?"

"Bronco bustin' and cattle," said Bill wonderingly. "That's my line."

"Well, Bill, my line is preachin' just now and piloting, you know." The Pilot's smile was like a sunbeam on a rainy day, for there were tears in his eyes and voice. "And we have just got to be faithful. You see what he says: 'Well done, good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful.'"

Bill was puzzled.

"Faithful?" he repeated. "Does that mean with the cattle, perhaps?"

"Yes, that's just it, Bill, and with everything else that comes your way." And Bill never forgot that lesson, for I heard him, with a kind of quiet enthusiasm, giving it to Bill as a great find. "Now, I call that a fair deal," he said to his friend. "Gives every man a show. No carlin' up the sleeve."

"That's so," was Bill's thoughtful reply; "distributes the trumps."

Somewhat Bill came to be regarded as an authority upon questions of religion and morals. No one ever accused him of "gettin' religion." He went about his work in his slow, quiet way, but he was always sharing his discoveries with "the boys." And if any puzzled him with subtleties he never rested till he had him face to face with the Pilot. And so it came that these two drew to each other with more than brotherly affection. When Bill got into difficulty with problems that have vexed the souls of men far wiser than he, the Pilot would either disentangle the knots or would turn his mind to the virtues that stood out sure and clear, and Bill would be con-

cent.

"That's good enough for me," he would say, and his heart would be at rest.

CHAPTER XXII.

HOW THE SWAN CREEK CHURCH WAS OPENED.

WHEN, near the end of the year, the Pilot fell sick Bill nursed him like a mother and sent him off for a rest and change to Green, forbidding him to return till the church was finished, and visiting him twice a week. The love between the two was most beautiful, and when I find my heart grow numb and sub-litling in men and things I let my mind wander back to a scene that I came upon in front of Green's house. These two were standing alone in the clear moonlight, Bill with his hand upon the Pilot's shoulder and the Pilot with his arm around Bill's neck.

"Dear old Bill," the Pilot was saying, "dear old Bill," and the voice was breaking into a sob. And Bill, standing stiff and straight, looked up at the stars, coughed and swallowed hard for some moments, and said in a queer, creaky voice:

"Shouldn't wonder if a chinook would blow up."

"Chinook?" laughed the Pilot, with a catch in his voice. "You dear old humbug!" And he stood watching till the link form swayed down into the canyon.

The day of the church opening came, as all days, however long waited for, will come, a bright, beautiful Christmas day. The air was still and full of frosty light, as if arrested by a voice of command, waiting the word to move. The hills lay under their dazzling coverlets asleep. Back of all the great peaks lifted their majestic heads out of the dark forests and gorges with calm, steadfast faces upon the white, sunlit world. Today, as the light filled

the Pilot's church was opened. The form of service may not have been correct, but if great love counts for anything, and appealing faith, then all that was necessary was done.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE PILOT'S LAST POINT.

THE old times a funeral was regarded in the Swan Creek country as a kind of solemn festivity. In those days, for the most part, men died in their beds and were placed with much honor and loyal litigation. There was often neither shroud nor coffin, and in this far west many a poor fellow lies as he fell, wrapped in his own or his comrade's blanket.

It was the manager of the X L company's ranch that introduced the funeral of the ranch cowboy, killed by his bronco, but when the pallbearers and mourners appeared with hands and streamers of woe this was voted by the majority as "too gay." That circumstance alone was sufficient to render that funeral famous, but it was remembered, too, as having shocked the proprietors in another and more serious manner. No one would be so narrow minded as to object to the custom of the return procession falling into a series of horse races of the wildest description and ending up at Leland's in a general riot. But to race with the corpse was considered bad form. The "corpse driver," as he was called, could hardly be blamed on this occasion. His acknowledged place was at the head of the procession, and it was a point of honor that place should be retained. The fault lay clearly with the driver of the X L ranch sleigh, containing the mourners (an innovation, by the way, who felt aggrieved that Bill Kendall, driving the Ashley team with the pallbearers (another innovation), should be given the place of honor next the corpse.

The X L driver wanted to know what, in the name of all that was black and blue, the Ashley ranch had to do with the funeral? Whose was that corpse, anyway? Didn't it belong to the X L ranch? Bill, on the other hand, contended that the corpse was in charge of the pallbearers. It was their duty to see it right to the grave, and if they were not on hand how was it going to get there? They didn't expect that it would get up and get there by itself, did they? Bill didn't want no blanked mourners follerin' round that way till it was properly planted; after that they might get in their work.

But the X L driver could not accept this view, and at the first opportunity slipped past Bill and his pallbearers and took the place next the sleigh that carried the coffin. It is possible that Bill might have borne with this affront and loss of position with even mind, but the jeering remarks of the mourners as they slid past triumphantly could not be endured, and the next moment the three teams were abreast in a race as for dear life. The corpse driver, having the advantage of the beaten track, soon left the other two behind running neck and neck for second place, which was captured finally by Bill and maintained to the grave side in spite of many attempts on the part of the X L's. The whole procession, however, was considered quite improper, and at Leland's that night, after full and bibulous discussion, it was agreed that the corpse driver fairly distributed the blame. For his part, he said, he knew he hadn't ought to make no jump get any such more on, but he wasn't going to see that there corp take second place at his own funeral. Not if he could help it. And as for the others, he thought that the pallbearers had a blanked, sight more to do with the plantin' than them giddy mourners.

But when they gathered at the Meredith ranch to carry out the Pilot to his grave it was felt that the football country was called to a new experience. They were all there—the men from the Porcupine and from beyond the Fort, the police with the inspector in command, all the farmers for twenty miles around, and of course all the ranchers and cowboys of the Swan Creek country. There was no effort at repression. There was no need, for in the cowboys for the first time in their experience there was no heart for fun. And as they rode up and hitched their horses to the fence or drove their sleighs into the yard and took off the bells there was no loud voiced salutation, no geyring nor chaffing, but with silent nod they took their places in the crowd about the door or passed into the kitchen.

The men from the Porcupine could not quite understand the gloomy silence. It was something unprecedented in a country where men laughed all care to scorn and snored death with a nod. But they were quick to read signs, and with characteristic courtesy, they fell in with the mood they could not understand. There is no man living so quick to feel your mood and so ready to adapt himself to it as is the true westerner.

This was the day of the cowboys' grief. To the rest of the community the Pilot was preacher; to them he was comrade and friend. They had been slow to admit him to their confidence, but steadily he had won his place with them till within the last few months they had come to count him as of themselves. He had ridden the range with them, he had slept in their blankets and cooked his meals on their tin stoves, and, besides, he was Bill's claim. That alone was enough to give him a right to all they owned. He was theirs, and they were only beginning to take full pride in him when he passed out from them, leaving no emptiness in their life now and unexplained.

No man in that country had ever shown concern for them, nor had it occurred to them that any man could ill the Pilot came. It took them long to believe that the funeral he showed in them was genuine and not simply professional. Then, too, from a preacher they had expected chiefly pity, warm tears, rebuke. The Pilot showed them by giving them respect, admiration and open hearty affection. It was months before they could get over their suspicion that he was humbugging them. When once they did they gave him back without knowing it all the trust and love of their big generous hearts. He had made this world new to some of them, and to all had given glimpses

of the hell. It was no wonder that they stood in dumb groups about the house where the man who had done all this for them and had been all this to them lay dead.

There was no demonstration of grief. The Duke was in command, and his quiet, firm voice, giving directions, helped all to self control. The women who were gathered in the middle room were weeping quietly. Bill was nowhere to be seen, but near the inner door sat Gwen in her chair, with Lady Charlotte beside her holding her hand. Her face, worn with long suffering, was pale, but set into the morning sky, and with not a trace of tears. As my eye caught hers she beckoned me to her.

"Where's Bill?" she said. "Bring him in."

I found him at the back of the house. "Aren't you coming in, Bill?" I said. "No; I guess there's plenty without me," he said in his slow way.

"You'd better come in; the service is going to begin," I urged.

"Don't seem as if I cared for to hear anything much. I ain't much used to preachin', anyway," said Bill, with careful indifference, but he added to himself, "except his, of course."

"Come in, Bill," I urged. "It will look queer, you know," but Bill replied:

"I guess I'll not bother," adding after a pause, "You see, there's them wint'ers turnin' on the water works, and like as not they'd swamp me sure."

"That's so," said Bill, who was standing near, in silent sympathy with his friend's grief.

I reported to Gwen, who answered in her old imperious way, "Tell him I want him." I took Bill the message.

"Why didn't you say so before?" he said, and, starting up, he passed into the house and took up his position behind Gwen's chair. Opposite, and leaning against the door, stood the Duke, with a look of quiet earnestness on his handsome face. At his side stood the Hon. Fred Ashley and behind him the Old Timer, looking bewildered and woe-stricken. The Pilot had filled a large place in the old man's life. The rest of the men stood about the room and filled the kitchen beyond, all quiet, solemn, sad.

In Gwen's room, the one farthest in, lay the Pilot, stately and beautiful under the magic touch of death. And as I stood and looked down upon the quiet face I saw why Owen shed no tear, but carried a look of serene triumph. She had read the face aright. The lines of weariness that had been growing so painfully clear the last few months were smoothed out, the look of care was gone and in place of weariness and care was the proud smile of victory and peace. He had met his foe and was surprised to find his terror gone.

The service was beautiful in its simplicity. The minister, the Pilot's chief, and came out from town to take charge. He was rather a little man, but sturdy and well set. His face was burned and seared with the suns and frosts he had braved for years. Still in the prime of his manhood, his hair and beard were grizzled and his face deep lined, for the tolls and cares of a pioneer missionary's life are neither few nor light. But out of his kindly blue eyes looked the heart of a hero, and as he spoke to us we felt the prophet's touch and caught a gleam of the prophet's fire.

"I have fought the fight," he read. The ring in his voice lifted up all our heads, and as he pictured to us the life of that battered hero who had written those words I saw Bill's eyes begin to gleam and his rank figure straighten out its lazy angles. Then he turned the leaves quickly and read again: "Let not your heart be troubled."

"In my Father's house are many mansions." His voice took a lower, sweeter tone; he looked over our heads, and for a few moments spoke of the eternal hope. Then he came back to us and, looking round into the faces turned so eagerly to him, talked to us of the Pilot—how at first he had sent him to us with fear and trembling—he was so young—but how he had come to trust in him and to rejoice in his work and to hope much from his life. Now it was all over; but he felt sure his young friend had not given his life in vain. He paused as he looked from one to the other till his eyes rested on Gwen's face. I was startled, as I believe he was, too, at the smile that parted her lips, so evidently saying, "Yes, but how much better I know than you."

"Yes," he went on, after a pause, answering her smile, "you all know better than I that his work among you will not pass away with his removal, but endure while you live," and the smile on Gwen's face grew brighter. "And now your trust not grudge him his reward and his rest . . . and his home." And Bill, nodding his head slowly, said under his breath, "That's so."

Then they sang that hymn of the dawning glory of Immanuel's land, Lady Charlotte playing the organ and the Duke leading with clear, steady voice verse after verse. When they came to the last verse the minister made a sign, and while they waited he read the words:

"We wrestled on toward heaven
Against storm and wind and tide."
And so on to that last victorious cry—
"I hail the glory dawning
In Immanuel's land."

For a moment it looked as if the singing could not go on, for tears were on the minister's face and the women were beginning to sob, but the Duke's clear, quiet voice caught up the song and steadied them all to the end.

After the prayer they all went in and looked at the Pilot's face and passed out, leaving behind only those that knew him best. The Duke and the Hon. Fred stood looking down upon the quiet face.

"The country has lost a good man," said the Hon. Fred. The Duke bowed solemnly. Then Lady Charlotte came and paid a moment.

"Dear Pilot," she whispered, her tears falling fast. "Dear dear Pilot! Thank God for you. You have done much for me." Then she stood and kissed him on his cold lips and on his forehead.

Then Gwen seemed to suddenly awaken as from a dream. She turned and, looking up in a frightened way, said to Bill hurriedly:

"The country has lost a good man," said the Hon. Fred. The Duke bowed solemnly. Then Lady Charlotte came and paid a moment.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

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"I'll learn you agnostics and several other kinds of tricks."

tion without extra charge. It's by the sound he makes when he opens his blanked jaw."

"But," went on the young skeptic, nettled at the laugh that went round, "that don't prove anything. You know," turning to the Pilot, "that there are heaps of people who don't believe the Bible."

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CAUGHT IN A NET

October 19, 1893.

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OT. 19, 1893, found the armies of Robert E. Lee and Meade

sparring for the advantage on the edge of the old Bull Run

battlefield. Kilpatrick's cavalry faced

John Stuart's troopers on the banks

of Broad run, "Little Rill" being

ambitious to do something brilliant with

the division that had come into his hands

just as he crossed waters with Stuart

in that region. Early in the morning

he put his skirmishers across the creek

at Buckland, where Stuart was in person

with Wade Hampton's division.

After standing off Kilpatrick for a

couple of hours the Confederate leaders

hatched up a little plot to give the in-

petuous Yankee trouble. Fitz Lee's

division was a few miles distant from

Hampton, on the bank of the direct

route between Buckland and Water-

ton. Thus the situation was against

Kilpatrick. Hampton's division, on his

front, was a match for him alone, and

Stuart had Fitz Lee's division free to

come in strong just when and where it

could do the most good. Stuart retired

slowly with Hampton's squadrons

from in front of the stream and in order

to deceive the Yankees left his own

dinner unfinished on a farmer's table.

Kilpatrick had with him two regi-

ments, led by Custer and Davies. Stuart's

ruse worked well, for the eager

Federal commander rushed ahead with

Davies' men after Stuart and allowed

Hampton to be "driven" from the

crossing with a good deal of thunder

by Custer. Custer was stationed along

the stream to hold the crossings in case

Kilpatrick should want to march back

that way with Davies at the end of the

chase.

Stuart's scheme for getting Kilpatrick

into a trap all depended upon Fitz

Lee's dash into the space between

Davies' marching column and the cross-

ings of Broad run. The Confederates

expected that Kilpatrick would ride

out with his whole force, including

Custer, and that Fitz Lee would strike

him in the rear and drive him upon

Hampton's flanks. But Fitz Lee found

Custer on guard with his Wolverines,

the Michigan brigade which he made

famous.

Custer imagined, of course, that he

pushed Hampton from the banks of

Broad run. When he reached there

with the Michigan line he found Hampton

in position on the south bank, ap-

parently there to stay. Hampton's ar-

illery was posted to cover the entire

stretch of the stream. After testing

the fire of the guns for an hour Custer

crossed over part of his squadrons be-

low Hampton's position and, having

traced the enemy's flank, as he sup-

posed, forced him to retreat.

With Hampton out of the way, Custer

got all his men across and after

chasing the fleeing Johnnies a mile

gave his men a rest for dinner. But

this dinner was disturbed just as Stuart

and his own had been. While Custer

lunched, Kilpatrick dashed madly on

after Hampton with Davies' brigade; then,

according to programme, Fitz Lee

bounced into the field at the head of

2,000 sabers. He struck the tail end of

Davies' brigade and ran plump into the

flank of Custer. Custer had been

fighting west with his whole line, and

Fitz Lee came down on him from the south.

Wheeling the Sixth Michigan to the

left, he deployed it in front of Penning-

ton's battery, with the First Vermont

cavalry gathered around the guns.

Fitz Lee brought up Breathed's bat-

tery and opened upon Pennington. At

the same time he dismounted a reg-

iment of troopers and sent them on a

run to capture the Federal guns. Pen-

nington poured his fire into the scat-

tered line of gray until they came with-

in twenty paces of the battery, then

limbered up and crossed to the east

bank of the creek again. Custer had

sent the Fifth and Seventh Michigan

well to the front, and as soon as Pen-

nington retired his guns these squad-

rons turned back and kept up the fight

against Fitz Lee's troopers for an hour.

Meanwhile the sound of the guns at

the crossing was the signal for Stuart

to turn Hampton back upon Kilpatrick

and Davies. Hampton had the bri-

gades of Gordon, Rosser and Young.

Gordon kept in the road in Davies' front

and gradually pressed him back, while

Rosser and Young charged head-

long through the fields upon each flank.

Davies fought gallantly, but his line

was overtopped by that of the enemy

on all sides, and the sound of the guns

at Buckland showed that there was an

enemy to fight in the rear. This phase

of the skirmish ended in the rout of

Davies, and his whole command took

to flight.

When Davies' men got back to Cus-

ter's battlefield they found Fitz Lee

between them and their friends. Ros-

ser and Young had followed them

closely, for these were two of Stuart's

most dashing brigades. Stuart had

intended to wipe out Kilpatrick, and it

looked to Davies and his men for the

moment as though they were lost. Fighting

did no good. Safety lay in

running, and they ran a good five miles

without halting and without delivering

a shot or a single stroke. "The Buckland

race" this skedaddle of Kilpatrick was

called.

While Stuart made easy work of Davies'

brigade, Fitz Lee didn't find it so

easy to dispose of Custer. Custer was

a hard fighter, and even when he saw

his flank broken by Fitz Lee's swoop

on his left he proposed to fight it out

until something big happened. Some-

thing did happen, and that was the

stampede from the front caused by Da-

vies' wild rush back, with all of Hamp-

ton's division at his heels. Custer

couldn't stand his ground with Hamp-

ton pounding his front while Fitz Lee

hammered his flank.

The Michigan men were true Wol-

verines and would not let go of ground

or anything else at stake easily. Two

of the regiments—the Fifth, under

Colonel Alger, and the Sixth, under

Major Kidd—were armed with the cele-

brated Spencer repeating rifle, a terri-

ble weapon, new to the Federal and

quite unknown to Stuart's men except

as they made its acquaintance at long

range. Both of these regiments had

riding commissions that day, for they

were deployed as skirmishers at the

outlet. Davies' men in their flight skirt-

ed the edge of the field along the creek,

then bore off to the northeast, followed

by some of Hampton's finest troopers.

The Spencer rifles kept the pursuing

Johnnies at a respectable distance, but

they managed to swoop down upon

Custer's headquarters wagons, bag-

gage and papers. One battalion of the

Fifth under Major Clark fought val-

iantly to stem the rush of Hampton's

troopers, but it was finally cut off at

the creek and captured. Before sur-

rendering these men gave a good ac-

count of their repeating rifles, and in

the end Stuart lost more than he gained

by meeting this sturdy battalion. They

fought against hope at the river bank

and when resistance was no longer

possible threw their guns into the wa-

ter to keep the enemy from securing

the valuable trophies.

After Davies' troopers had passed by

on the edge of the field, Pennington's

guns had recoiled and Custer was re-

luctantly drawing back his whole com-

mand. Alger stood on the west bank as

a breakwater for the onrushing tide.

Fighting step by step as he fell back,

he at last reached the river where it

was so deep the horses had, to swim.

The troopers reversed their seats in the

saddles and, like the Cossacks of the

east, sped their Spencer bullets in one

direction, with their horses leaping

swiftly away in another.

The glory of the affair at Buckland be-

longed to Custer, even though he showed

his back to the enemy in the end. Stuart

and Lee had laid a nice scheme

to bag Kilpatrick's entire division. They

would have done it, too, had Custer

been less of a fighting character.

In the main the story of Kilpatrick's

hazards was hushed up in official cir-

cles. Custer made no mention of the

stampede of the brigade which rode out

so boldly after the retreating Con-

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, October 10, 1903.

A cold wave is on the way.

Strong assembly tickets are being purchased by the Republicans in all the cities and towns.

The Republican nominations on the State ticket are received with much favor all over the State.

The Republicans of Pawtucket have a strong man for mayor in the person of Col. Alonzo E. Pierce.

J. Pierpont Morgan and D. Lelley Dresser do not seem to agree well as to facts. One or the other evidently tells the "wrong truth."

Uncle Sam's active cash working fund is \$90,000,000. All the first payments on the isthmian canal might have been made and still a comfortable balance would have remained on hand.

Last month the public debt decreased \$6,171,812. The interest-bearing debt stands at \$912,000,000 and the interest charge continues to decline. Republican management maintains its record.

Colonel Colt, the Republican nominee for governor, has accepted the nomination and will stand as the Republican candidate. This makes it certain that the Republicans will carry on an enthusiastic campaign.

Pennsylvania Railroad calls for bids for the work on the construction of tunnels under Manhattan and the North River. Bids are also asked for construction of tunnels under Bergen Hill and North River, and for the construction of tunnels under Manhattan, East River and Long Island City. This road has laid out a gigantic enterprise in the way of tunnelling under New York.

More writs were served this week in the case that Lawyer Gorman of Providence is conducting in behalf of a prominent summer resident of Newport against the fete day committee of 1901. The action is supposed to be taken in behalf of one Walker of Portsmouth who was injured while watching the fireworks display, on Long wharf. These suits brought against parties in no way responsible for the accident are very annoying and vexatious and a great injury to Newport in driving away several of her prominent summer residents.

Geo. W. Vanderbilt has closed his place at Biltmore, N. C., for a year, discharged his employees and gone to Europe. This has been done because his employees have been discovered stealing from him by wholesale. Mr. Vanderbilt said to have traced the stealing of one sum of \$9000, but will not prosecute the thief. Experts are now at work on the estate's books, and it is believed that other discrepancies will be found. Many millions have been spent on the estate which is now to stand closed. It embraces more than 125,000 acres. More than \$1,000,000 was spent on the house alone.

The President will in a day or two issue a call for an extra session of Congress to meet on November 9th. The reasons for the issue of the call will probably be stated in a brief message to be sent to the two houses after they have organized. It seems to be assumed in Washington that no effort will be made to secure financial legislation at the extra session. There will be many opportunities for conferences, of course, while the two houses are in session, and much may be done in this way in the direction of formulating a financial measure, but the regular session will be well under way before such a measure will be introduced, even if it should be decided to endeavor to pass it before the nominating conventions meet next year. According to present indications the question of Cuban reciprocity will be the only one laid before the extra session. A reciprocity treaty has been ratified by the proper authorities in both countries, and there is now wanting legislation to make the treaty effective. It is to secure the enactment of this legislation that the extra session will be convened.

The Republicans of this State through their delegates in convention have done well. They have made selection of a ticket that carries great strength. In Col. Colt and Col. Utter they have standard bearers in every way worthy of the support of every good citizen in the State. They are both men of great experience in State affairs men of large business capacity, men whose characters are above reproach. They are also genial men to meet, and wherever they go they make friends. No better names could have been selected under any circumstances. The Republican party is fortunate in having such representatives, and if elected, as they undoubtedly will be, the State will be fortunate in having men of such marked integrity and ability to manage its affairs.

Of the other candidates on the ticket nothing need be said. They are old and tried officials. Messrs. Bennett, Stearns and Read have filled the positions to which they have been again nominated for many years, and they have filled them well, none could do better. There is, therefore, no reason to turn them out and put untried and inexperienced men in their places. The ticket is a good one from top to bottom, and every good citizen in the State should consider himself a committee of one to see that it is elected on November 2d.

Republican Convention.

The Republican State Convention was held in Providence on Tuesday of this week. Every town and city in the State was fully represented and the utmost harmony and great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Holden of the State Central Committee. Mayor Gaultin of Woonsocket was made chairman and accepted the honor with a brief address. The roll call of the convention showed the following present from this county: Newport—Bert Kern, Joseph H. Pike, Richard Francis Clark, Burdette, Benjamin F. Tamm, C. F. D. Fayerweather, Henry N. Jeter, Herman F. Kraft, Howard E. Head, John L. Sanborn, Robert M. Holland, M. A. Van Horn, Leonard Spencer, William W. Marvel, David McIntosh.

Middleton—Melville Bull, George C. Ward, Arthur L. Peckham, James Ambrose, Edward G. Smith, Philip C. Case, Portland—E. H. Stoddard, Henry C. Anthony, William W. Anthony, E. Earl Anthony, Ralph H. Anthony, Louis K. Chase, Charles E. Wilbur, O. H. P. Howard, George R. Lawton, Harry W. Grinnell, Little Compton—Philip H. Wilbur, William G. Smith, R. A. Wilbur, Walter E. Hixley, Oliver P. Head, James L. Gray, New Shoreham—Charles C. Hall, J. Eugene Littlefield, Edward S. Payne, John H. Prew, Herbert S. Millett, Lorenzo H. Mott, Thomas G. Carr.

Jamestown—John J. Watson, Matthew H. Keller, Walter Stearns, A. Allerton Chandler, William A. Barber. A committee on resolutions was appointed, this county being represented by Philip H. Wilbur of Little Compton. This committee reported a strong set of resolutions, approving and endorsing the administration of President Roosevelt, and the record of the party in this State; it enumerates the many legislative acts that have been beneficial to the State in the matter of the franchise, education, corporate laws, ballot laws, labor and highway improvement, and points to the new public buildings secured. The Providence Police Commissioners' record is endorsed and the Democratic party is declared to be deceitful and hypocritical in its utterances on the questions of home rule and bribery. The Republican party pledges itself to the equalization of tax laws, opposition to monopolistic trusts and the inflation of values, and pledges itself to obey the will of the people in the matter of constitutional reform.

The platform was adopted with great enthusiasm. The nomination of candidates followed, and ex-Gov. Lippitt, a delegate from Providence, in a very appropriate and eloquent address put in nomination for governor Col. Samuel Pomroy Colt of Bristol. There was no counter nomination and Mr. Colt's nomination was made by acclamation. All the rest of the nominations were made by unanimous vote. The ticket is as follows:

For Governor—Col. Samuel Pomroy Colt of Bristol.
For Lieutenant Governor—Col. George H. Utter of Westerly.
For Secretary of State—Charles P. Bennett of Providence.
For Attorney General—Charles F. Stearns of Providence.
For General Treasurer—Walter A. Read of Glocester.

A committee was appointed to wait on the nominees and bring them before the convention, of which committee Mr. Lorillard Spencer of Newport was a member. The committee reported with Messrs. Bennett and Stearns (the rest of the nominees were out of town) who made brief addresses. General Brayton followed with a characteristic speech, and the Rev. Mr. Jeter of Newport made a patriotic and telling address. The convention adjourned with the feeling that the ticket nominated would be a winner.

COL. SAMUEL P. COLT.

The Republican nominee for governor needs no introduction to the people of this State. He is well known from Woonsocket to Newport. He has for many years been before the people as a member of Gov. Henry Lippitt's staff in 1876 and 1877, as a member of the General Assembly from Bristol, as assistant attorney general from 1878 to 1882, and as attorney general from 1882 to 1885, as the founder and head of the Industrial Trust Company, the largest banking institution in the State, with branches in all the cities of several of the larger towns, as the organizer and president of the National Rubber Co., of Bristol, as president of the Woonsocket Rubber Co., and also of the United States Rubber Co., and a director in many other large business corporations; he has proved his ability as a lawyer, as a business man, and as a man to be trusted in any capacity. Col. Colt was born in Paterson, N. J., Jan. 10, 1852, and was the son of Christopher and Theodora (DeWolf) Colt. On his father's side he is descended from the Colts of Hartford, Conn., his grandfather being Christopher Colt. His uncle, Samuel Colt, was the inventor of the Colt's revolver and the founder of the Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn. His mother was a member of the well-known DeWolf family of Bristol. Col. Colt received his early education at Hartford and afterward at Bristol and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1873 and from the Columbia Law School, New York, in 1876. He is a member of many societies and social institutions, among which is a life membership in the Rhode Island Society Sons of the Revolution, with headquarters at Newport. He is a fine speaker, a genial gentleman, a warm friend, and will make a popular governor.

GEORGE H. UTTER

The nominee for lieutenant governor is well known in the political life of the State. He was born in Plainfield, N. J., the son of George B. and Mary Starr (Maxon) Utter, July 21, 1854. His grandfather was a native of Hopkinton, R. I., and his mother was a direct descendant of Jesse Starr of Newport, a famous Revolutionary soldier. He graduated from Amherst College, class

1877. After graduating he became associated with his father and uncle, at that time the publishers of the Western Weekly. In August, 1893, he started the Western Daily Sun, of which he is still the editor and owner. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was a colonel on the staff of Gov. Bourn and was elected a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1895, serving until 1899. He was twice elected Speaker of the House. He was a member of the Senate from 1899 to 1901. He became Secretary of State in 1901 and was re-elected twice. Since that time he has devoted his attention largely to his private affairs and has not held State office, although he has closely identified himself with the interests of the Republican party and has figured prominently as a speaker in almost every political campaign.

Massachusetts Electric.

An Exchange, speaking of the probability of dividends on the common stock of the Massachusetts Electric system, of which the roads in Newport and vicinity form a part, says:

When the Massachusetts Electric Companies were formed, the promoters gave assurance that dividends at the rate of 2 per cent. upon the common stock would be paid within a year, but the "out" was that the promoters were not fully informed of what they were buying.

Boston became interested in Massachusetts Electric through a discovery that a New York banking firm had obtained an option upon a number of electric roads in eastern Massachusetts, and rather than let the control of these local properties go to New York, a syndicate was quickly formed which took the options from New York people, and thus was conceived the Massachusetts Electric Companies.

When the system was put together it was discovered that the physical condition of many of the constituent properties was far below what was expected, and whereas it was anticipated that perhaps \$5,000,000 might be necessary to bring the properties up to a high state of perfection, it had been found that \$10,000,000 will not close the construction account.

An expenditure of \$10,000,000 has been largely completed, and yet the system is so large that it is somewhat difficult to see just where this money has gone. Trustees, who have recently spent many days in going over the properties, say that the work of reconstruction has been thorough, but that the full results of these expenditures will not be apparent until the \$2,000,000 expenditure upon power plants has been completed.

It will be sixteen months before the contemplated power changes, which involve the installation of the Curtis turbine engines of the General Electric Co., are completed, so that any thought of Massachusetts Electric common stock dividends within two years is out of the question.

The Massachusetts Electric Company, however, is rapidly adding to its holdings of sub-treasury stocks, from which it derives its income for dividend purposes. It now holds about 167,000 shares, and by the time its extraordinary betterments are brought to a close, it will probably have a stockholding, the increased dividend upon which will provide a sufficient income to pay dividends upon both classes of stock.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for P. H. Horgan his store on the corner of DeWolf and Bellevue avenue to Mrs. Mary Williams.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Henry L. Peckham of Washington, D. C., his farm on Honeyman Hill road, Middletown, to Adelard Paquin.

Wm. E. Brightman has sold for Wm. A. Armstrong a lot of land bounded northerly 60 feet, on Everett place; easterly 100 feet, on land formerly belonging to C. H. Malcolm; southerly 60 feet, on land now or formerly belonging to Geo. H. Calvert; and westerly 100 feet, on land of Susan J. Weaver, to Frederick S. Franco.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Mrs. Charlotte S. A. Cornell her furnished cottage and stable situated, No. 36, on the northerly side of Ayrault street, near Kay street, to Edward A. Brown for the winter.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for Bowen B. Sweet his lower tenement on Sanford street to Wm. McDonald.

C. H. Wrightington has rented to James H. Maguire the lower half of house, No. 27 Division street.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for Constant Smith his upper tenement on Broadway to Mrs. M. Hagan.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Mrs. Charles Acton Ives her store, No. 577 Thames street, to William Parker.

Frederick S. Franco has deeded to Susan J. Weaver his lot of land on Everett Place, the same containing 6000 feet.

Inspector of Nuisances.

The Inspector of Nuisances report that during the month of September, 1903, 450 inspections were made, divided as follows:

Premises where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 193; vaults found clean, 48; half full or less, 67; full or overflowing, 29; vaults condemned where nothing had been done, 16; vaults condemned and filled by the owners, 13; vaults condemned, closets inside and vaults not filled, 5; condemned vaults where work is started, 3; condemned vaults filled by order of the Board of Health, 1; no privy, slops thrown on dump, 1; filth and rubbish in cellars, 3; dirty yards, 4; nuisance from manure, 1; swill thrown in yard, 1; filth thrown in alley way, 1; nuisance from soap grease, 3; filth and rubbish in unused stair way, 1; nuisance from horse urine, 1; sinks with no traps, 6; no sink, slops thrown in yard, 2; defective plumbing, 3; hens kept in cellar, 1; grease, traps and drain stopper up, 4; inspection where contagious diseases were reported: typhoid fever, 4; diphtheria, 11; scarlet fever, clean, 41; no cause for complaint, 6; complaint of pigs, 1; not classified, 6; one privy placed, condemned; one deed out removed; three awl complaints received. One sample of water sent to the Board of Health.

Washington Matters.

Congratulations Are Being Extended to President Over the Miller Controversy—Robert F. Skinner's Proposed Trip to Abyssinia—Much Sorrow Over Sir Michael Herbert's Sudden Death—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1903. President Roosevelt is receiving many congratulations for the firm and skillful manner in which he dealt with the labor problem involved in the Miller controversy. The day following his return to Washington he held a conference with a committee of the American Federation of Labor at which were discussed many bills which union labor intend to bring before Congress. The question of Foreman Miller was also mentioned and the President took the opportunity to inform the labor leaders that his attitude on the subject had remained unchanged and that the decision he was about to give the public was final. After a conference a statement was given out of the White House in which the President declared that the law of the land forbids any discrimination between union and non-union men in the employ of the government, and that he could no more decide against a man because he did not belong to a union, than because he was a Catholic or Protestant, white or black, Jew or Gentile. For this reason Miller would not be dismissed on the charges made by the Bookbinders' Union, and the Government Printing Office as well as all other government bureaus which employ laborers would remain open shops. The labor leaders were evidently disappointed in the President's decision but in a statement which they issued the next day "To Organized Labor of America" they refrained from any direct criticism of the administration although they declared that union labor stood firm for the principle of "union shops." It is believed that John Mitchell whom the President added during the anthracite coal strike and who took luncheon at the White House on the day of the conference, used his influence to induce the leaders to adopt a conservative course. As far as the administration is concerned, the incident is now closed.

Among many others here who applauded the President's action, Senator Stewart of Nevada said, "I told him that if he wins this fight he has now on his hands he will be immortal. If 3,000,000 of men are able to control 300,000 of people the death of the Republic is at hand."

Among the most recent visitors at the White House was Mr. Robert E. Skinner, United States Consul General at Marseilles, France, who is now in Washington making final arrangements for his trip into Abyssinia. He goes there to write King Menelik to the St. Louis Exposition and at the same time to induce the African monarch to make a commercial agreement with the United States. He will bring to His Majesty a message of friendship and high esteem from President Roosevelt and will attempt to establish diplomatic relations with this country which is already a good purchaser of American goods. Mr. Skinner says that one third of the goods which are imported in Abyssinia come from the United States and that the imports of American goods alone amount to \$5,000,000 annually. We get from Menelik's people ivory, hides, carpet, wools and other raw materials. An American war ship will take the consul to the African coast and he will be furnished with an escort of United States marines on his trip overseas. He hopes to reach the capital of Abyssinia some time in November.

Official social and diplomatic circles in Washington were much grieved last Wednesday to hear that Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador to this country, had died in Switzerland of consumption. Sir Michael has been ill for some time but he hoped to recover his health in Switzerland and return here in the fall. He was ambassador but a few months, yet he conducted the important negotiations which followed the attack on Venezuela by England and her allies and also those which resulted in the creation of the Alaskan Boundary Commission which is now in session in London. He was in Washington on two former occasions, once as charge d'affaires and once as secretary of the legation. On his first visit to this country he married an American woman and also became a personal friend of President Roosevelt, who taught him how to play base ball. He was only forty-six years old and was one of the youngest diplomats who ever held an important post in Washington.

There has been some speculation here as to his successor, but the question has not yet been considered in London. There is every indication that Congress will make an official investigation of the Post Office Department. President Roosevelt is said to favor it, and to advise the appointment by Congress of a special commission which will make a public investigation similar to that carried out by the famous Texow committee which made such a thorough exposure of the corruption in the New York City government. The President also hopes to have some influence in deciding the personnel of the committee in case one is authorized. Many republican members of Congress believe that a congressional investigation would be a good political move, as they could thus anticipate the democrats who are certain to introduce such a measure in case the republicans do not. Representative Hemenway of Indiana, who was the confidence of Speaker-to-be Cannon, says, "My idea would be to have a resolution for an investigation introduced at the proper time by a republican member and adopted by the House. The inquiry can be rapidly conducted, after the careful work already accomplished by the department."

The District of Columbia grand jury has found an indictment against W. Scott Towers, postmaster of a Washington sub-station, who is alleged to have accepted a commission from a type-writer company on all goods sold by it to the government. He is said to have received \$70 on every book type-writer bought by the government at a price of \$30. The payments to him amounted to \$1,500. Postmaster General Payne dismissed him as soon as the indictment was made public.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

October Tour to Washington.

Leaving Boston Thursday, Oct. 22d, \$27.00 covers every expense except supper on Fall River Line for trip of a week.

This is the best season of the year for a trip to the National Capitol; an attractive programme arranged for each day by conductor in charge.

For details and tickets apply to Joe. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., Royal Blue Line, 300 Washington street, Boston Mass.

JUDGE'S STERN REBUKE

Accomplices Sentence of Negroes Who Disturbed a Public Meeting Boston, Oct. 9.—Granville Martin and William H. Trotter, the two negroes found guilty of disturbing a meeting in the Columbus avenue church (negro) when Booker T. Washington was present, were sentenced by Judge Sherman in the superior criminal court to serve 30 days in jail. In passing sentence Judge Sherman said:

"Here is a race that in certain parts of the country have prejudiced enough against them. But here in the city of Boston we try to give them their rights, and that at a meeting called for a lawful purpose, and to hear one of their own distinguished men, there should have been this disturbance by such men as these is a disgrace. I think this is one of the worst things that has happened for a long time, because they were men of education and not low down people."

Village in Hard Predicament

Chester, Vt., Oct. 5.—A serious drought has afflicted this village, and unless rain falls within a brief period actual danger and suffering will surely ensue. No rain has fallen for several weeks, excepting a moderate shower on Sept. 27. The local factories have abandoned water power and are depending upon gasoline engines.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER 1903. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
10 Sat	0 10 20	0 11 30	0 12 40	0 1 50	0 3 00	0 4 10	0 5 20
11 Sun	0 6 30	0 7 40	0 8 50	0 10 00	0 11 10	0 12 20	0 1 30
12 Mon	0 7 40	0 8 50	0 10 00	0 11 10	0 12 20	0 1 30	0 2 40
13 Tues	0 8 50	0 10 00	0 11 10	0 12 20	0 1 30	0 2 40	0 3 50
14 Wed	0 10 00	0 11 10	0 12 20	0 1 30	0 2 40	0 3 50	0 5 00
15 Thurs	0 11 10	0 12 20	0 1 30	0 2 40	0 3 50	0 5 00	0 6 10
16 Fri	0 12 20	0 1 30	0 2 40	0 3 50	0 5 00	0 6 10	0 7 20

Full Moon 4th day, 10h. 21m., morning.
Last Quarter 13th day, 2h. 50m., evening.
New Moon 20th day, 10h. 30m., morning.
First Quarter 28th day, 3h. 32m., morning.

E. H. Brown

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Special Sale of FANCY GOODS,

at ruinous prices to close out the stock. Call early before the selection is broken.

We have a good list of cottages and tenements for rent, and some excellent cottage properties for sale. House lots in every ward in the city.

SIMEON HAZARD, OFFICE, 40 BROADWAY.

A. O'D. TAYLOR. Real Estate Agent, 192 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Narragansett Avenue, Jamestown. New York office at 52 1/2 Avenue, Whitehouse & Porter, agents.

Splendid building site of 2 1/2 acres on Easton's Point, commanding a magnificent ocean view out to Martha's Vineyard in one direction, and to Block Island in another. Price five thousand two hundred dollars.

Marriages.

In the Chapel of Emmanuel Church, 6th inst., by Rev. E. H. Porter, William Ellsworth Sherman, Jr., and Martha Peckham Hall, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 7th inst., Henry Dunham Spooner, in the 68th year of his age.
In this city, 7th inst., at his residence, 9 Whitehall, William D. Reilly.
In this city, 6th inst., Warren Weymouth, aged 52 years.
In this city, 6th inst., Mary Catherine, infant daughter of William A. and Bridget O'Brien, in the 10th day of her age.
In Middletown, 3d inst., E. Thomas Peckham, in the 71st year of his age.
In Portsmouth, 6th inst., Eleanor, widow of Job R. Carr, in her 84th year.
In Little Compton, 6th inst., Jennie H., daughter of Charles and Vella Bone, in her 22d year.
In Providence, 2d inst., Mary S., widow of J. Aborn Gardner, aged 78; 4th inst., Sylvanus L. Peck, of Rehoboth, in his 83d year.

FOR SALE

In Little Compton, R. I. Large Farm of 50 acres, 10 acres of which is cleared, balance woodland. There is a dwelling house on the place. Will sell for \$900.

TELEPHONE No. 24.

C. H. Wrightington,

94 BROADWAY,

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD

Erk Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are especially recommended for those who are suffering from indigestion, constipation, and all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their action cleanse the system and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

relieve the most distressing complaint, but fortunately their action does not stop there, as those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in every way that they will not be with Ling to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

In the case of so many lives that there is where we make our great boast. Our pills are white clean and

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their action cleanse the system and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

relieve the most distressing complaint, but fortunately their action does not stop there, as those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in every way that they will not be with Ling to do without them. But after all sick head

Political Association Cut Out Worcester, Mass., Oct. 9.—At attempt to place the organization on record as sponsor of a resolution asking that all union men should vote only for union political candidates met defeat at the final session of the Massachusetts branch, American Federation of Labor, convention, when the committee on resolutions reported it inexpedient to consider such a measure at this time. The committee report was endorsed by the convention by a vote of 68 to 22.

Narrow Escape From Death Providence, Oct. 9.—James Kinloch returned to his home for lunch a half hour earlier than is his custom and found his wife and John Mahoney, aged 12, a nephew, unconscious from gas which had escaped from a defective jet. They were revived with difficulty. Joseph Griffin is in a serious condition as a result of inhaling gas. The gas jet in his room was found wide open and it is supposed that the man blew out the flame.

Old-Timer Laid Cornerstone Rumford Falls, Me., Oct. 9.—The cornerstone of the First Congregational church built either in Mexico or this town was laid last afternoon at 10 o'clock by Captain J. T. Hall, a native of Rumford, aged 98. This church organized last October with a membership of 22, which has been increased to 71. Captain Hall remembers when the inhabitants of the town were Indians and wild animals, with an occasional settler.

Knights of Labor Gain Lynn, Mass., Oct. 8.—The second firm in Lynn this week to discard the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union is that of Corcoran & Sons, who employ about 100 hands. The action on the part of the concern is due to the campaign conducted by the Knights of Labor against the union. Only three shoe manufacturers in Lynn are now using the union stamp, against a total of 10 before the labor war.

NOTICE. CANVASS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN of the City of Newport will hold a session as a Board of Canvassers of their chamber in the City Hall, on

October 7th, 16th and 23d, 1903, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

for the purpose of canvassing and correcting the VARD LIST of Voters in the several Wards.

Witness my hand, DAVID STEVENS, City Clerk.

9-26-1w

Poll Tax Notice!

ALL VOTERS who have not been assessed a tax on either real or personal estate have been assessed a Poll tax of \$2.00 and hereby notified to call at the office (or send by mail) and pay the same during this month of October.

The office is open daily from 10:30 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings in October from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Chapter 60, Sec. 1 of 1890, and Chmp. 47, Sec. 6 of 1896, provide as follows: If any person against whom a tax is assessed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall neglect or refuse to pay the same for thirty days after the same is due, the collector of taxes shall demand the same of such persons with twenty-five cents for the cost of such demand; and if any such person upon whom demand is made as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, the collector of taxes shall, within five days after the date of such demand, then the collector of taxes shall, unless said tax has been paid, cause to be levied before provided, levy upon the body of such person and commit him to jail in the county of Providence, there to remain until he shall pay such tax and will less costs, including cost of making the demand as aforesaid, or be discharged therefrom in due course of law.

The Supreme Court of the State has recently rendered an opinion sustaining this law in every particular.

E. W. HIGBEE, Collector of Taxes, Room 10, City Hall, Newport, R. I., Sept 24, 1903—0-27.

NOTICE.

We Have Removed our Stock of BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

Cutlery and Mechanics' Tools, TO THE STORE

201 THAMES STREET, ENGS BUILDING,

POSTAL PROBING

Culminates in Fifteen Indictments by the Grand Jury

HIGH OFFICIALS NAMED

Including Late Assistant Attorney General Tyner and Assistant Barrett, Who, It Is Alleged, Resigned to Profit by His Own Decision

Washington, Oct. 8.—Fifteen new indictments were brought in by the supreme court for the District of Columbia as the final result of the investigation in the postoffice department. Several of these findings were against persons who have already been indicted. The new indictments involve J. N. Tyner, the late assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, and his assistant, Harrison J. Barrett; J. T. Metcalf, superintendent of the money order system of the postoffice department; Norman Metcalf, son of J. T.; H. C. Hallenback, president and general manager of the Wynkoop, Hallenback & Crawford Co. of New York, the firm which for several years supplied the department with its money order blanks; and W. D. Doreans, who is connected with a house which has been supplying a stamp cancelling machine.

There were additional indictments against A. W. Machen, former superintendent of free delivery; G. W. Reavers, former chief of the salary and allowance division; W. S. Towers, who was in charge of a sub-station of the Washington city postoffice, and State Senator G. A. Green of New York. In some cases there were several indictments against one person.

Postmaster General Payne expresses great satisfaction at the conclusion of the postoffice department investigation culminating in yesterday's indictments. He says that he expects to have the report of Mr. Bristow in his hands within 10 days and that it undoubtedly will shortly thereafter be given to the press. Mr. Payne says that all the evidence secured in the investigation has been placed before the grand jury and passed upon and approximately 80 different persons indicted as the result of the probing that has been in progress since last spring. He says it has not been determined whether there are any administrative reforms needing legislation by congress, but that many reforms have been made from time to time as the investigation proceeded.

Tyner has been connected with the postal service in many important capacities for years. He is from Indiana. He was postmaster general from July 12, 1876, to March 12, 1877, and subsequently he held the offices of first assistant postmaster general and assistant attorney general, from which latter office he was dismissed by Postmaster General Payne last spring, following Mrs. Tyner's abstraction of papers from the department safe. Tyner is nearly 60 years old and in grave physical condition, suffering from a severe case of paralysis.

Barrett is a nephew of Tyner and was appointed from North Carolina. He was assistant attorney until Dec. 31, 1890, when he resigned to take up his law practice.

Metcalf has been in the postal service since February, 1882, and was superintendent of the money order system from Sept. 18, 1897, until his recent summary dismissal. He was appointed from Iowa.

The gathering of evidence in Barrett's case proved more difficult than in any other of the postal cases. This is attributed by the postoffice authorities to Barrett's legal knowledge, his familiarity with departmental matters and more especially to the plea of administrative discretion which he set up in defense of his acts.

Attention was called yesterday by the authorities to an opinion which Barrett rendered as acting assistant attorney general on Dec. 5, 1900, regarding the use of the mails in so-called bond investment schemes. In that decision Barrett said that while certain of the plans of operation then before him were in some features inimical to the postal laws, he was thoroughly convinced that the basic principle underlying the bond investment proposition is sound and suggested the elimination of several features of the schemes in order to remove objections. This decision was issued in circular form on Dec. 5, 1900, and at the close of that month Barrett entered upon his private practice in which he is alleged to have represented bond investment companies.

Denial of Responsibility
Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6.—A general denial was entered by the United States Cartridge company of Lowell in court here as an answer to the declarations in the suits brought against the company on account of the Tewksbury explosion two months ago.

Death of Theresa Vaughn
Worcester, Mass., Oct. 5.—Mrs. William H. Metayer, known professionally a few years ago as Theresa Vaughn, died at the insane hospital here of paresis. She was a member of the Ott family, famous in theatrical circles.

Man and Wife Drowned
Eastport, Me., Oct. 6.—Engine Johnson and his wife were coming across the bay in a sailboat when their craft was struck and overturned by a sudden squall and both were drowned. They had no children.

Robbed Telegraph Company
Worcester, Mass., Oct. 5.—Franklin Gleason, 14, and G. H. Buckley, 17, were arrested here on charge of larceny of \$275 from the office of the Western Union Telegraph company in Bridgeport, Conn., where they were employed as messenger boys. Both have made confessions, the police say.

PEACE OVERTURES

It Now Looks as Though Balkan Trouble Would Be Smoothed Over
Constantinople, Oct. 8.—Since the arrival of M. Natchevsky, the Bulgarian diplomatic agent, here, there is evidence of a relaxation of the strained relations with Bulgaria. The opinion prevails here that all imminent danger of a Turco-Bulgarian conflict has been averted.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—According to a dispatch from Sofia to The Lokal Anzeiger a letter has been received from Boris Sarafoff, countenancing his decision to discontinue the Macedonian uprising in order not to interfere with the pacifying efforts of the powers.

Report of Turkish Defeat

Salonika, Oct. 8.—A serious engagement occurred Oct. 6 between Turks and insurgents near Gumenja, 35 miles from Salonika. About 300 Turks are reported to have been killed or wounded. Fighting near Gumenja is still progressing. It is reported that 10,000 Albanians, infuriated by the raids of Serbian bands, threaten to cross the frontier.

Missing Boy For Wild Animal

South Framingham, Mass., Oct. 8.—While gathering walnuts in a tree near Hopkinton Henry A. Carey, 17 years old, was mistaken for a wild animal and shot by an Italian named Rinaldi. The charge of Rinaldi entered Carey's left hip, but he is not seriously injured. Rinaldi surrendered himself, offered to pay all expenses for medical treatment of the boy, and after a hearing was released. He was told to go to his home, as he was not held responsible for the shooting, but he became frightened and fled into the woods, where he is still hiding.

Christian Scientists Upheld

Concord, N. H., Oct. 7.—By deciding in favor of the defendant in the suit brought against Rev. L. C. Tomlinson, first leader in the Christian Science church here, by Mrs. Jennie Speed, the right to practice Christian Science healing in this state is established by the supreme court. Tomlinson was charged with malpractice, and it is on this point that the court decided in his favor; but on a charge of fraud, also preferred against him, the court sustains the plaintiff, and a retrial of this phase of the case may follow.

Will Boost Grain Exports

Boston, Oct. 7.—An announcement which was received with satisfaction by the commercial interests of Boston is that the so-called "minimum rate" on grain, maintained by the ocean steamship lines, will be abolished Oct. 15. This rate, more than anything else, has been influential in reducing the total of Boston's grain exports. For many weeks the business world at large has been at work to secure the change.

Crozier Heads State Federation

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 5.—The state branch of the American Federation of Labor elected as president James R. Crozier of Boston. It was voted to hold the next convention at Lynn. By a unanimous vote the convention declared for a reorganization of the state police force "so that that body may be practical and efficient in the enforcement of certain laws."

A Wide-Awake Diplomat

San Domingo, Oct. 6.—United States Minister Powell, finding that some of his communications to the Dominican government had been made known to and used by agents of other governments and against his own government, demanded that certain officers of the foreign department of this government be changed. The minister's demand was immediately acceded to.

Another Crack at White House

Washington, Oct. 8.—John Decker of Norwich, Conn., a mechanic, 44 years old, entered the White House and the officials thought from his actions that he was a crank and arrested him. He was not armed and made no resistance when placed under arrest. Decker was examined later in the day, pronounced insane and was removed to the government insane asylum.

Mormons' Twelfth Apostle

Salt Lake, Oct. 7.—At the semi-annual conference of the Mormon church Elder George A. Smith was chosen to fill the vacancy in the council of the 12 apostles caused by the death of Apostle Brigham Young. The new apostle is the present receiver of the United States land office in Utah. He is a native of Salt Lake and about 40 years of age.

Elections in Connecticut

New Haven, Oct. 6.—All the towns of Connecticut, with the exception of six, held elections for the choice of town officers. Of these 162 towns returns thus far show that 110 went Republican, while 34 are Democratic. Returns received show that 73 towns will have license this year and there will be 85 "no license" towns.

Liabilities of Over \$2,500,000

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.—The Handelsblad reports the holding of a meeting of creditors of the banker, de Geoghe, well known in connection with South American issues. The liabilities are said to exceed \$2,500,000. The banker's family is trying to provide the money to arrange matters.

Travelling Records surpassed

Berlin, Oct. 7.—An electric car on the experimental line reached a speed of 125 1/2 miles an hour yesterday, or a kilometre more than the highest previous record. The current was between 13,000 and 14,000 volts, capable of driving the car over 250 miles. The power is reduced by transformers to about 450 volts. The live end of the line on board the experimental car was heavily insured. The engineers will now try for a speed of 140 miles an hour.

Find 24-month charged

Boston, Oct. 9.—Charles W. Rivers, 22 years of age, employed as a clerk at the office of the Old Colony Street Railway company at Taunton, was arrested here on the charge of embezzling \$785 from the company.

FAILED TO "SAIL"

An Unlooked-For Collapse of Langley's Flying Machine

WORKED WELL ON LAUNCH

But Failure Was Immediately Apparent Upon Leaving the Apparatus—Dropped Into Potomac River and Disaster Ended Work of Year

Widewater, W. Va., Oct. 8.—The launch of the 60-foot steel-built flying machine, the climax of years of exhaustive study in the effort of Professor Samuel A. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institute, to solve the problem of mechanical flight in mid air, showed the experiment to be a complete failure. The immense aircraft sped rapidly along its 70-foot track, was carried by its own momentum for 200 yards and then fell gradually into the Potomac river, whence it emerged a total wreck. Professor Langley, who has been Professor Langley's chief assistant, made the ascent in the aeroplane and escaped with a ducking.

At no time was there any resemblance of flight, the initial momentum, the lightness of the machine and the sustained surface of the wings furnishing the conditions which account for the 100-yard transit of the air bird from its 60-foot elevation to the water. An official statement made after the test admitted that the experiment was unsuccessful, but asserted confidence in the ultimate success of the invention.

The launching took place from the superstructure of the houseboat in the Potomac river. Secretary Langley remained in Washington. When all was ready Professor Langley took his place in the navigator's car, which was situated close to the gasoline motor. This motor was of the explosive type, weighed 200 pounds and was designed to generate approximately 27 horsepower. Long rods connected it with the propellers, whose blades were about three feet long.

Professor Langley started the motor, which worked well, the revolutions making 100 a minute. The big machine moved easily along the 70-foot track in the launching apparatus and took the air fairly well. A five-mile breeze was blowing and for a moment the machine stood up well, but its failure was immediately apparent. It turned gradually downward.

Just before the machine struck the water Professor Langley shot off his motor, which had worked admirably at the outset. The machine disappeared beneath the waves momentarily. The five conical-shaped floats which had been distributed about the machine to avert its sinking performed their functions well, and the bridges of the machine almost immediately reappeared above the water. The navigator had sustained no injury and climbed into a rowboat and was taken to a tug.

An hour later Professor Langley gave out the following statement: "It must be understood that the test was entirely an experiment and the first of its kind ever made. The experiment was unsuccessful. The balancing upon which depended the success of the flight was based upon the tests of the models and proved to be incorrect, but only an actual trial of the full sized machine itself could determine this. My confidence in future success of the work is unchanged."

With the assistance of tugs the disabled machine was put away in the interior of the houseboat. As it was lifted on the derricks out of the water the complete disaster was evident. The big broad wings, which had extended 12 by 22 feet, were hanging limp beside the frame, the rudder was a wreck, the wire frame a tangled mass and the main body of the 1200 pound machine was badly damaged, though not beyond repair.

Secret Inquest in Kirby Case

New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 5.—The inquest on the death of William Kirby, who it is thought was murdered in his boat and on which charge Angus Sael is now under arrest, was held behind closed doors, and none of the testimony was given out. Judge Milliken will report his findings later.

Hatters' New Scale in Effect

Boston, Oct. 6.—Beginning today the hatters of Boston will work only 50 hours a week instead of 55 as heretofore, and the minimum wage for men who work by the day will be \$20 a week instead of \$18. The new wage scale has been accepted by all the local manufacturers.

Wrestling Match Killed Boy

Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 8.—Harold Spaulding, 14 years old, is dead as the result of injuries sustained in a wrestling match. The boy was thrown violently to the floor and suffered a severe injury to his head, which was followed by a stroke of paralysis.

Advance of Civilization

Manila, Oct. 6.—The legislative council of the Moro provinces has passed an anti-slavery law which prohibits slave hunting in all territories under its jurisdiction. It also provides for the confiscation of all vessels engaged in the trade.

Eight Years For Manslaughter

Hartford, Oct. 7.—Archie Persico was found guilty of manslaughter in causing the death of Andrew J. Halley on April 12 and was sentenced to not less than eight nor more than 10 years in state prison.

Identified After Long Delay

Winoski, Vt., Oct. 8.—A body which for eight days has been lying unclaimed and unrecognized in the rooms of a local undertaker has been identified as that of Patrick Cuff of Providence. The identification was made by the man's sister, Miss Mary Cuff, who came here to visit her brother, not having heard of his death.

THE BARRE RIOT

Anarchists Do Not Agree as to State Man's Conduct on With It

Barre, Vt., Oct. 8.—Word received here last night that Judge Hazleton at Montpelier had summoned a grand jury to investigate the death of Eli Corti caused much excitement among both the Socialists and anarchists. The outcome of the grand jury's investigation is awaited with the keenest interest and considerable anxiety.

O. Grand, one of the best known of the anarchist faction, has issued a letter in which he says that the report that Corti was an anarchist or that he had any body of men to the Socialist hall Saturday night is incorrect.

A statement made by Angel Trupa, another prominent anarchist, admits that Corti was a member of the party and added that "in the death of Eli Corti the society has lost a dear, loyal and never-to-be-forgotten friend." The Socialist paper of which Dr. Serrati of New York, now in jail on a charge of disturbing the peace in connection with Saturday night's trouble, is editor, arrived in Barre last night. In a lengthy report of the happenings of last Saturday the paper states that 15 anarchists under the leadership of Corti went to the hall and succeeded in breaking up the meeting which had been arranged. The article charges the anarchists with being the aggressors.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Linton house, Wisconsin, Me., with most of the furniture, causing a loss of \$10,000.

Gordian J. Battie, car inspector for the Boston and Maine railroad, was run over and instantly killed while coupling cars at Boston.

For the fourth consecutive time troop D of Roxbury won the tri-color in the annual machine competition of the state cavalry at the Massachusetts rifle range. The teams were made up of 10 men from each troop.

Because of inaccuracies alleged to have been found in their figures during an official recount of votes, the Boston board of election commissioners suspended Frank Crawley and Matthew J. Kerrigan, assistant registrars of voters.

Charged with larceny from the mails, Henry Horton, a postoffice clerk, was brought before the federal court at Boston, pleaded not guilty and was held in \$1500 for a hearing.

James Burdell, 10 years old, was drowned at Brewer, Me. He was alone at the time and it is supposed that he fell from a wharf or from a boat.

The centenary of Methodist church at Oll, Mass., was celebrated with appropriate exercises, the anniversary attracting people for miles around.

Several boys who were having an outing at Wentworth beach, Me., were thrown into the water by the overturning of their boat. Phillip Brington, 12, one of their number, was drowned.

The body of a man found in the woods at Swampscott, Mass., has been identified as that of Cyrus Hosmer, a bookkeeper, employed at Boston. The cause of death has not been determined.

Joseph Morriseppie, aged 24, was drowned near East Tilton, N. H., while attempting to cross a narrow bridge.

Considerable damage was done to the public bridge connecting Portland and South Portland, Me., by the barge Fred Pendleton, which collided with the structure. The barge was but slightly damaged.

Charles G. Kendrick of Franklin, N. H., a well known horseman and the owner of much real estate, is dead, aged 60 years. He had served in the state senate and legislature.

Thomas Curtis, a Swampscott, Mass., fisherman, who went out in his dory nearly a week ago, has not returned and it is believed he was drowned. A buoy, known to have been in his boat, has floated into Swampscott.

William Cramer, 55, of Nobleboro, Me., was instantly killed while hunting. His gun was accidentally discharged, the shot literally cutting off the back of his head.

The school founded at Nantucket, Mass., in 1827 by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin of the British navy, after having been closed for five years, has reopened as a manual training school to be conducted in conjunction with the public school system of Nantucket.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed a building at Ware, Mass., owned and occupied by A. G. Crowley, clothier, causing a loss of nearly \$5000.

Elaborate exercises in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Jonathan Edwards were held at the Andover Theological seminary.

Edmund J. Shattuck, a representative citizen and well known in the business world as a member of the firm of George H. Merrill, printing ink manufacturers, died at his home at Norwood, Mass. He was born at Northfield, Vt., in 1852.

At Calvary cemetery, Portland, Me., a beautiful monument was dedicated to the late Bishop Healy, who died after a service of 25 years as the head of the Catholic church in Maine.

Thomas E. Morton, aged 63, superintendent of state highways of Duker county, Mass., dropped dead of apoplexy while duck shooting.

The conference of the various state village improvement societies at Boston has crystallized into a permanent organization to be known as "The Town and Village Improvement and Kindred Societies."

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed at Boston against the Mason & Hamlin company, manufacturers of pianos and organs. The company made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors a few months ago.

Licenses—Commissioners Indicted—Springfield, Mass., Oct. 7.—Joseph T. Lodge and Patrick P. Murphy, license commissioners of Chicopee, were indicted by the grand jury on three counts of bribery and one count of conspiracy to extort bribes. They pleaded not guilty and were held in \$2000 bail each for trial.

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To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

October.

Now comes October's golden morn,
And purple are the distant hills,
While Nature, from her ivory throne,
The hymn of falling yellow leaves sings.

Now comes the slowly flowing stream,
Where jays and song the springtime fill,
The autumn sunlight's mellow beam
Is searching thro' the woodland still.

The oak, whose thick-veined, purple leaves,
Yield slowly to the fall's wind,
The yellow (that of yore) d' shivers
Are painting slowly, from its frond.

While wait the graceful maple's boughs
The touch that sets them all adrift,
The autumn winds still come to rouse,
And send them hurrying, whence they came,
To sleep.

To rest, to sleep till spring again,
Thro' every branch and leaf and thistle,
Then wake to bloom, in wood and fen,
The heart that love of nature fills.

The heart that love of nature fills,
Sinks down to rest o'er yonder hill,
Shall hear the rustle, murmuring song
Of birds that fly the southward still.

Then comes October's silver moon
To rule the night with silvery gleam,
While all the world is hushed and still,
And where in life's soft glow and light,
But she may hope and pleasure lend.

—M. Walter Landerbach.

Literary Notes.

"Four Roads to Paradise" is the title of a novel by Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin which is to appear in the November number, beginning with the November Magazine. The title was suggested by this passage from the Talmud: "Four men entered Paradise: one bearded, and old; one lost his senses; one destroyed the young plantain only entered in peace." It is a love story of New York people, with the principal scenes in New York and Florence. In character drawing, observation of life, wit, and literary finish, the conductors of the Century confidently believe that this novel will place Mrs. Goodwin among the foremost story-writers of America.

A more ideal combination has never been arranged than that of Mrs. Edith Wharton to write a series of articles on Italian Gardens with Maxfield Parrish as illustrator. This is one of the features of the Century Magazine for the coming year. The first article in the series will appear in the November number, and will contain four of Mr. Parrish's pictures painted in color. Mrs. Wharton, who wrote "The Valley of Decision," has long been sympathetically familiar with Italian outdoor life, as Mrs. Parrish, who was sent over to Italy by the Century to write the series. It is said that the writer and artist have made a study not only of the well-known gardens but of many from which the public is excluded.

The Way to Float.

This is the advice of an old swimmer to those who cannot swim: "Any human being who will have the presence of mind to elasp the hands behind his back and turn the face toward the zenith may float at ease and in perfect safety in tolerably still water. When you first find yourself in deep water you have only to consider yourself an empty plover. Let your mouth and nose, and not the top of your heavy head, be the highest part of you and you are safe. But thrust up one of your long limbs and down you go—turning up the handle tips over the plover." There are reason and logic in this.

Fooling the Neighbors.

Terence O'Grady had only been married a week, but his bride was already making things lively in the little house in Ballybun. He had been working for three hours in his little garden when Bridget came to the back door and called out in strident tones: "Terence, me boy, come in to try, toast and me eggs." Terence dropped his spade in astonishment and ran into the kitchen. "Shure, Bridget, aunnah, ye're only coddin' me," he said. "Nay, Terence," replied Bridget, "it's not ye, it's the meadows o'm coddin'!" London Telegraph.

The Fashion Spreads.

"Oh, doctor," moaned the suffering woman, "I have such an excruciating pain in my side." "Um—yes. What seems to be the nature of the pain?" asked the physician. "Does it cover the side or is it confined to one spot?" "It seems to be scattered all over," explained the patient; "just as if it were a hundred little spots all at once." "Ah!" mused the physician. "This corroborates my theory of the influence of current fashions upon the human system. You have what we would colloquially term a drop stitch in the side."—Judge.

Wanted the Best.

"Shall I administer gas before extracting your tooth?" asked the dentist. "Well," answered the fat patient from a back township, "if it doesn't cost any more, I'd rather you'd give me electric light."—Chicago Daily News.

Sympathetic.

"Dear me! What's the matter?" "I'm sorry for my little brother, because I'm going to eat all the candy, and he won't get none."—Woman's Home Companion.

An alcohol rub at bedtime will go far toward breaking up insomnia. Let the rubber begin with the forehead and temples of the sleepless one, paying particular attention to the spine and back of the neck. Rub the alcohol gently, but firmly, into the body, working gradually down to the feet, and probably the patient will fall asleep before the rubbing is completed. One night or even one week of rubbing would not be likely to bring back permanent habits of sound, healthy sleep, but each night there is a gain toward the normal equilibrium of the nerves, and a month of alcohol rubs should put one in a position to do without external help of any kind.

"I want to California," said the distinguished western man, "as a forty-niner."

"Dear me!" rejoined the very astute girl; "were you marked down from birth?"—Washington Star.

Cholla (Up-to-date): "Life is worth living down in my office now. I've got one of those visible typewriters."

Walter Ketchum: "Ah! the kind that wears those lacy shirtwaists?"—Judge.

The Value of a Orange.

The subordinate grange is the most practical and the most natural means of promoting all the interests of a rural community ever conceived in the history of the world, says J. T. Allison, secretary Pennsylvania State Orange, for the following reasons:

First—It contributes to the social life by frequent regular meetings in which the art of sociability is so agreeably and informally taught as to fascinate rather than repel those participating in the exercise.

Second—It contributes to the high moral standard by affording convenient and agreeable society for old and young in which the highest standard of morality is maintained, thereby preventing association of its members in society of the opposite nature.

Third—It contributes to the happiness of the home by the mental recreation afforded all members of the family in the various grange gatherings attended, thereby broadening their mental vision and increasing their happiness, which is sure to be reflected in their home life.

Fourth—It contributes to the material prosperity by its discussion of local matters of importance tending to local development, and often is instrumental in securing the establishment of industries that give added population as well as taxable property, thereby indirectly aiding every taxpayer in town.

Fifth—It contributes to the general welfare of the inhabitants by its frequent discussion of questions of a public nature and by the educating influence of other exercises, resulting in mental development and a more intelligent citizenship, which is an uplifting force in any town.

Sixth—It contributes to the general welfare by dispelling neighborhood quarrels, by breaking up long-standing feuds caused by church, school or society troubles, by promoting better roads, better schools and better farming, by stimulating more interest in public affairs, resulting in the election of better men to office and better enforcement of law, as well as the better transaction of the public business of towns, counties and States.

Seventh—A subordinate grange contributes in these ways to the uplifting of a rural community by making it a more desirable place in which to live, and making its citizens more intelligent, more prosperous and more happy.

Was Going Too Far.

"Yes," said the rural mail carrier, "I believe that advertising pays, and all that; but some people overindulge in it. Now there is Mr. Whooper, the rich city man, who owns the new house—calls it his country residence—down the Brownsville road. It's on my route, you know. Mr. Whooper insists on selling corn, and he's got a nice place out there. I'll say that—certainly but it's spoiled for me."

"What's the matter with it?" asked the postmaster.

"Well, you know I had mail to deliver there this morning, the first mail since the Whoopers arrived yesterday. And what do you think? On a big rug at the front door there was the word 'sal-ve' in letters a foot long. Advertising corn, and on a foot wiper in front of his own door, too! I'm disgusted."

"Oh, you pronounce the word wrong," said the postmaster. "It has two syllables, and is Latin, and sounds something like 'sal-ve.' At a portal it means 'welcome.'"

"I don't care. It's too suggestive, that's what it is," asserted the carrier, as he turned to the ice water tank. —New York Times.

Teacher in the Backwoods.

At a small school in the backwoods a well-meaning but misguided instructor gave her pupils the task of subtracting 629 from 890,788,859 until nothing remained as a home lesson. On the way from school the children rejoiced at so easy a regulation, but once at work their rejoicing was speedily turned to sorrow. After working for hours without any perceptible diminution of the figures the youngsters gave up in despair. Parents then tried, with no better success. And small wonder. In order to complete the task the number given would have to be subtracted 1,400,300 times, leaving a small remainder. Some indignant parent calculated that, working at the rate of three subtractions a minute for twelve hours a day, the task given the children for an evening's exercise would require a little more than a year and nine months to accomplish.

A Bottled Brother.

Dr. Gillespie, the present moderator of the church of Scotland, tells how he was nonplussed the other day by a ragged urchin with whom he got in conversation. He said: "My boy, who looks after you?" "Budddy," was the quick reply. "Where is your father?" "He's dead."

"Have you a mother?" "She's dead, too."

"Have you not a sister, then?" "I never had yin."

"But surely you have a brother?" "Yes, but he's at Glasgow College."

"Well, cannot he spare some time from his studies to look after you a bit?"

"Na, sir; for he was born w' two heads and they keep him in a bottle."

—London News.

Just in Hard Luck.

Trate Guest (to waiter)—Look here, didn't I order a Swiss cheese sandwich?

Polite Waiter—Yes, sir, and there it is.

Trate Guest—There're two slices of bread all right, but can you find any cheese on them?

Polite Waiter—I'm sorry, sir, the cheese is there all right, only—you happened to hit on one of the holes.—N. Y. Times.

Lynched First.

Visitor—I understood the vigilance committee fully exonerated Mustang Mike of the charge of stealing.

Westerner—Guess it didn't make much difference to Mike.

Visitor—Why not?

Westerner—They lynched him first.

—Four Track News.

Extravagant.

Crusty Old Gent (to tramp)—What! Begging again? Didn't I give you a dime yesterday for a meal?

Tramp (sarcastically)—Yes, I know, go 'n'or, but I overate, and I want to get some medicine for it.—Columbia.

Getting to Sleep.

All conditions must be favorable to sleep. The bedroom should be quiet, dark and airy. In winter it is better to have the window away up than to shut it so that a knife edged draft shall chill an exposed shoulder. The temperature of the bed should be agreeable. Getting to sleep when the feet are cold is as slow a job as getting to sleep when hungry. A hot water bottle in one case and a piece of bread and butter in the other will help things. I leave it to you to decide which is for which. A warm bed in winter is easily got, but a cool bed in summer is not so simple a proposition. However, a sheet made of straw matting interposed between the regular sheet and the mattress will be found to mitigate sensibly the horrors of a hot night. It preserves the softness and suppleness of the bed and yet is pleasantly cool, without being too cool. Personally I find that sleep comes sooner when I have no pillows at all.

The next thing is to relax utterly. Remember that the corner of the jaw is the citadel of tension. While that is clenched in sleep can come. But most important of all is the disposition of the mind so that sleep can come. The reason why we fail in this is the same as the reason why we fail in other things. We do not very fully intend to succeed. As we lie stretched out after a busy day, there are so many thoughts that we want to chase after that we drop the notion of sleep, though we know that tomorrow is another day on which we can think. It is all very well to say "Dismiss these thoughts." How to dismiss them is the problem that each must solve.—Harvey Sutherland in Everybody's Magazine.

Arab Lying.

The following characterization of the Arab penchant for not telling the truth is from a paper by Dr. G. Saint-Paul on the Tribesman: "Arab lying is exasperating. It is absurd and ridiculous. It triumphs easily over the critical sense and the habits of scientific reasoning. It is sometimes childish. Your native servants will never be taken in. You forbid one of them to smoke in your dining room and you surprise him there with a cigarette in his mouth. 'You are smoking.' 'No.' 'I saw you.' 'Impossible.' 'You had a cigarette in your mouth; you are hiding it in your hand; there it is!' Then God put it in my hand.' The native denies always. Taken red handed he denies. Sometimes powerless to make him confess, even at the point of death. This obsequy is due in part to the high idea he has of his dignity. The pride forbids him a confession. Because the avowal of his lying is infinitely humiliating in his eyes. The fear of losing face is all powerful in him. To recognize a fault is more shameful than to have committed it. Hence the jealousy of the native in denouncing others when it would be to his interest to confess, an obstinacy not manifested in other ways."—Journal of American Folk Lore.

What Would-be Teachers Say.

Many humorous answers are found in 20,000 papers of the Minnesota state teachers' examination being read by C. G. Schulz and a corps of thirty readers at the state capital in St. Paul. Following are some of the most ludicrous: "Benjamin Franklin invented lightning and electricity. This was a very hard thing to do."

"Alexander Hamilton was one of the pioneers of Minnesota. He was tall and kind-hearted."

"Governor Ramsey was the man who started St. Paul."

"John Marshall was one of the passengers of the Mayflower and the first governor of the colonies."

"Columbus was an American historian."

When asked what country kangaroo leather came from, an applicant answered: "Kangaroo is produced in Kangaroo."

"Food becomes adulterated by being eaten," wrote an applicant in a paper on physiology.

"A sewing machine is a good imitation of an electric dynamo," said another.

"A plateau is a level space below the ocean." Is the answer given by an applicant for a second grade certificate. —Indianapolis News.

Bostonese.

"There's a strange man at the door, sir," announced the servant from Boston.

"What does he want?" asked the master of the house, impatiently.

"Begging your pardon, sir," replied the servant, a shade of disapproval manifest in his voice, "he wants a bath but what he is asking for is something to eat."—Syracuse Herald.

The Injuries Enumerated.

Casey—Shure, they do be tellin' me that Big Mike Monahan wor knocked down by an automobile yesterday. Wor there any bones broke, I dunno?

Conley—Truth an' there wor, the owner av the divil wagon got his nose broke, the chawfer got his jaw broke, and Big Mike broke the second knuckle av his right fist.—Puck.

Then He Quit.

She—After all you cannot deny that women are better than men.

He—Oh, don't know. The good book doesn't say anything about seven devils cast out of a man.

She—No, of course not; he has every one of them yet.—Cinn. Enquirer.

A Gentle Reminder.

Clerk—Here's an order from Smith's for two quarts of berries, but it doesn't say what kind.

Greaser—Send them blueberries. They owe us over a hundred dollars.—Detroit Free Press.

A Liquid Occasion.

Misses Kate Coffey and Amanda Waters gave an afternoon tea Wednesday in honor of Miss Lucy Beers of Kansas City.—Washington Star.

"After all, it isn't the big troubles that bother a fellow so much; it's the little things that annoy us most."

"That's right. Why, they say a hornet's sting is only one thirty-second of an inch long."

They were talking about trees. "My favorite," she said, "is the oak. It is so noble, so magnificent in its strength. But what is your favorite?"

"Yew," he replied.

Eating Before Sleeping.

A short time since physicians held the eating of food immediately before retiring almost a crime. The old theory is quite exploded. One medical journal, in commenting on the subject recently, said that while it is not good, as a matter of fact, to go to bed with the stomach so loaded that the undigested food will ferment, restlessness, and something of a light, palatable nature in the stomach is one of the best aids to quietude and rest. The progress of digestion goes on in sleep with as much regularity as when one is taking violent exercise to aid it, and so something in the stomach is very desirable for the night's rest. Some physicians have declared, indeed, that a good deal of the prevalent insomnia is the result of an unconscious craving of the stomach for food in persons who have been unduly frightened by the opinion that they must not eat before going to bed, or who have, like many nervous women, been keeping themselves in a state of semi-starvation. Nothing is more agreeable on retiring for the night than to take a bowl of hot broth, light oatmeal gruel, or some good, nourishing soup. It is a positive aid to nervous people, and induces peaceful slumbers. This is especially the case during cold winter nights, when the stomach craves warmth as much as any other part of the body. Even a glass of hot milk is grateful to the palate on such occasions, but a bowl of light, well-cooked gruel is better, and during the cold months of winter should be the retiring food of every woman who feels, as many do, the need of food at night.

He Wonders Still.

The head of the family, with his beloved sweetheart and his favorite magazine, had settled back in the rocker for a nice quiet comfortable evening. On the other side of an intervening table was the miniature counterpart of himself, the wrinkling of whose eighty-year-old forehead indicated that he was mentally wrestling with some perplexing problem. After a while he looked toward his comfort-loving parent, and, with a hopeless inflection, asked: "Papa?"

"Yes, my son."

"Can the Lord make everything?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Every everything?"

"There is nothing, my son, that he cannot do."

"Papa, could he make a clock that would strike back at one?"

"Now, Johnny, go right upstairs to your room, and don't stop here to annoy me when I'm reading."

Johnny went and wondered still.—Lippincott's.

Things Not To Do.

To contradict your friends when they are speaking.

To say smart things which may hurt one's feelings.

It is bad to make remarks about the food at dinner.

To talk about things which only interest yourself.

To grumble about your home and relatives to outsiders.

To speak disrespectfully to any one older than yourself.

To be rude to those who serve you either in shop or at home.

To dress slobbily in the morning because no one will see you.

To think first of your own pleasure when you are giving a party.

To refuse ungraciously when somebody wishes to do you a favor.

To behave in a street car or train as if no one else had a right to be there.—Gem.

The Bluff Physician.

The Doctor—You would have an attack of brain fever but for one thing.

Impatient Patient—And what's that?

The Doctor—The fact that nature made you an imbecile from that particular variety of fever.—Baltimore American.

A Wingless Angel.

Bilson—Jimson seems to be devoted to his wife.

Thomson—No wonder; she is the most angelic creature I ever saw. Why, I believe she could even keep a girl.—New York Weekly.

Experienced.

Madge—He tried to kiss me, although we are not engaged.

Dolly—What made him think he could do it?

Madge—I suppose it was because he has been in the habit of calling on you.—Judge.

Accidents Will Happen.

Landlady—Yes, sir, two chickens went into that soup.

Boarder—Never mind, madam, never mind. No harm done. No one would ever suspect in, I assure you.—Town and Country.

They were admiring the rattlesnake in the state museum and had been informed that it was much in need of live rats. "Will he swallow a rat whole?" questioned one. "Naw," growled the custodian. "We have to take 'em out of the holes first."

"So your lawyer got you out of trouble?"

"I don't know," answered the man who is never happy. "I haven't yet paid his bill. I suppose he simply got me out of one kind of trouble into another."

"Have they changed much since they married all that money?"

"Yes, indeed. Why, they have three names hyphenated now, and they've changed the spelling of their daughter's name from Mamie to Mayme."

"There are papers here for you to read while waiting for your order," said the waiter in the eating-house.

"Well," replied the man who had been waiting over an hour, "I think you should supply novels."

He—If you loved me you would marry me while I am poor.

She—You do me an injustice. I love you too much to have your premonition health risked by my cooking. Wait until you can afford to keep servants.

Jesus: Don't you hate to have a flirtation with a man, and then have him tell lies about it?

Tessie: Not as sincerely as I'd hate him if he told the truth about it.

Mother—How are you getting on, Neddy? Have you had any sport?

Boy—Well, ma, we haven't caught any fish, but we've drowned several worms.

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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to:
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

NOTES.

From an old manuscript November 9th, 1620,

Our Fathers were distressed as we did understand, By tyrants wear oppressed all in their Native Land; their freedom and religion they would not give away, they crossed the trackless ocean to the North America.

the Ninth Day of November if I do not forget, Sixteen hundred and twenty before the sun did set, The Lord be his Guide over that Little Flock, And Safe on Shore he Landed them at Last on Plymouth rock.

And through the Boustiferous ocean he brought them safe to land, and from the brutal Savage foe he held them in his hand; Then Roger Williams he sat out the Lord being his Defense, in his barke Canoe he paddled and arrived at Providence.

he pulled his bark up by the Spring and Welved the pleasant Soil, and thought within his own mind he'd tarry awhile; another party formed the wilderness to trace, by kind fortune Directed arrived at the same place.

their they found rogger Williams a man of high renown, they Reddely Consented theirfor to build a town; but When the Indians came to hear that they must further go, away into the Wilderness it struck a deadly blow.

the Wilkin rung with Savage yells the warwhoop did resound, Some of Every tribe and Nation marched to the battle ground; their arrows all sharp pointed their bows were all well strung, they painted all three faces and to the battle come.

for to Sculp our Fathers their Children and their Wife, they prayed unto the God above for to protect their Lives. A Cruell bloody war it was as wee did plainly hear, and our fore Fathers trembled and also quaked for fear.

And when the Indians came to find that they should be subdued, they called on their Sachem a peace for to Conclude; And then they made a Lasting peace retiring they did Say, Wee leave you here for to Engoy this North America.

Can wee forgit the troubles, the trials, and the care, that our fore Fathers did Endure A Nation for to rare; the war being past and over they Sat them Down to rest, thinking upon Columbias Land that they Should Soon be blest.

old King George Looking ore the Seas Envid his happiness, He imposed Such heavy taxes as did them much Distress; He being a haughty tyrant, he had it in his Power, he sent ore Standing armies their Substances to Devour.

they humbly Petitioned unto their Sovrein King, for to call home his soldiers or trouble it would bring; He Disregarding of their Cries, he Lived beyond the Seas, he called them Haughty Rebels, he'd Do just what he pleased.

he sent his hole battalion to the North America, Like Egypt hungry Locust Devoured all in their way; they Seemed Like people friendless, they knew not what to Do, they called on great Washington if he would help them through.

the fourth Day of July, Seventeen hundred Seventy Six, they Declared their Independence they on that Day did fix; they Likewise Caid on Sister France to see if she would come, Or send them some assistance before the war was Done.

She sent some of her Vitrans, Count DeEstat and Lafayette and some of her Lofly Shpping which gained our Liberty; they gathered round their thirteen Stripes, they swore not to Divike, at Length it Pleasd his majesty the war for to Deside.

the mighty Eagle Soaring high to gard our Liberty the Shinelow Stars at Length arose pronounced Columbias free; A Long and Leangthy war it was, and many hero slain, with blood the haughty tyrants Columbias Land did stain.

the King be called home his troops, the war being ore and Done, wee made Choice of a president the illustrious Washington, Wee grew a Wealthy Nation, Wee Lived without Controle, out name it spread all ore the Globe, it reached from pole to pole.

Wee improved in arte and Sciences wee such progress had made, Wee sending out our Shpping on Every Coast to trade; old King George Looking over the main as he did ore Before, he said he'd take our best men he'd press them on the shore.

then he Sent out his press gang to prey by Land or Sea, it making great Disturbance in the North America, Wee overlooked those trifles and not a word did say,

Until they began to take our Ships and then went on their way.

Wee called on great Madison to settle the water fare, he Consulted with his Council and war did he Declare our Lande men stood in readiness to Set their Country free, With powder Ball and blm-shells our shipping went to sea.

our Sailors Swore by all that grate they never turn nor lack, they'd fight as long as they had breath, they never would give Back, Free trade, free trade and Sailors rite they all of them did Cry, free trade upon the ocean, well fight untill wee Die.

The britans Challenged out our Meet, theyd shoe us how to fight, Wee quickly shoed them Yankee Play and put them Soon to flight, then Darcies Challenged out Brave Hull to take him he'd no Doubt, the Challenge he Excepted and quickly he went out.

Hull Viewing of their frigt unto his Crew he said, the Lore this Lofly britans Pride he'd soon hang down his head; I always Cherish such a wish to see those britans humbled, our shot it struck the Royal Cross and over Board it tumbled.

Up rose the Stars the Stripes they waved, the Eagle high did Soar, Our Yankess gave three harty cheers and then the britans swore; Here in this wide land watery town thousands have Laid their bones, it was by our National Navys Pride, Decatur, Hull and Jones.

I cannot Tarry here to Long, I must away by Land, and see how General Jackson at new or Leans Doth stand; with twelve thousand Britans Who met him in the field, He said my Vaillant Soldiers koe Sooner Die than yield.

for to subdue those britans youll find it but a trifle, If youll but mind the word I give and stick close to your rife; Our Flag soon waved victorious and many a hero Bled, of Twenty thousand britans then but a handfull led.

I hope you will Excuse me and pardon all Mistakes, thanks to Dierdred Perry the Conquer on the Lakes; I hope to Live and spend my Days on Columbias fertile Plains, Protected by our heroes bold macDonah Brown and gains.

thanks to him that rules above and thanks for favors Past, And thanks to noble Drummon, though I have Put him Last; theres some talk of a Spanish war as I have heard some say, but if there is I will Conclude, and write Another Day.

November 9th, 1825 two hundred and five years Long."

Another verse appears on the back of sheet as follows: "the first man that was born in america, if I can tell you rite, that was born of british Parents, his name was Perigree White; and was buried in Seconnet as others has told me, and if youll not believe it you may go over and see."—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

4256. SIMMONS—Would like to know the ancestry of Deliverance Simmons, who was married to Walter Chase, of Portsmouth, R. I., June 19, 1706.—C. W.

4257. BENSON. Who were the parents of John Benson, who married Hannah Brown, at Portsmouth, N. H., June 18, 1742.—H. T.

4258. COGGESHALL. Joseph Coggeshall, b. about 1704, was of Jamestown, R. I. Did he marry? If so whom?—H. M.

4259. DOLBEARE. Who were the parents of Samuel Dolbeare, whose children, Munford, Abigail and Samuel, were baptized in New London, Oct. 16, 1755.—J. V.

4260. CHESTER—Who were the ancestors of Joseph Chester, Jr., whose son Joseph was baptized at New London, Conn., March 9, 1789.—J. V.

4261. ALLEN. WEIR—Who were the parents of Daniel Allen and Nancy Weir, who were married at Beverly, Mass., about 1790.—L. R.

4262. HARTSHORN—Would like information concerning Margaret Hartshorn, wife of Richard, of Middletown, N. J., and daughter of Robert Carr, of Newport, R. I. Had she any children?—A. S. M.

4263. HARRIS. DANA—Thomas Harris of Charlestown, Mass., married Mary Dana, of Cambridge, Mass., April 24, 1735. Who were their parents?—A. D. M.

4264. DYKES—Would like information concerning the ancestry of William Dykes who married, in Newport, R. I., Jan. 8, 1767, Elizabeth Allison.—R. M. C.

4265. BELL—Would also like to know the ancestry of Edmund Bell, who married Martha Howel at Newport, June 8, 1767.—K. M. C.

4266. CONE—Daniel Hurlbert Cone, son of Daniel and Susannah (Hurlbert) Cone, was born in Middletown, Conn., April 6, 1753, md. Elizabeth Adkins, of James and Rebecca, Aug. 18, 1786. He died in Winchester, Conn., April 17, 1841, aged 89 yrs., 11 days. They had a daughter Susannah, b. June 22, 1781, md. James Bragg, and died Feb. 11, 1816. Who were the parents of James Bragg? A son Daniel was born Oct. 14, 1782, md. Belinda White. Can any one give me the list of their children?—J. S. F.

4267. ROBINSON—Would like to learn the ancestry of William Robinson, of Cambridge and Watertown, Mass., who married Elizabeth Cutler, daughter of Richard, of Cambridge, Mass. What were the dates of birth, marriage and death? One of their children, Hannah A. n., was born July 13, 1671, and died Oct. 5, 1672.—N. Y. C.

4268. FASSETT—Who were the parents of Patrick Fassett, who removed

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from Malden, Mass., to Billerica, Mass., in 1679? What were the dates of his birth and death?—W. P.

4269. CASS—Who were the ancestors of Jonathan Cass, who married Abigail Salisbury, in Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 29, 1747.—W. S.

4270. DYRE—What was the ancestry of Thomas Dyre, who settled in Weymouth, Mass., before 1640? He died in 1676.—W. S.

4271. MORRISON—Who were the parents of William Morrison, b. probably in Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 8, 1784?—M. L.

4272. CLARKE—Who were the ancestors of Benjamin Clarke, of New Castle, N. H., who md., Nov. 30, 1720, Jane Pepperell, daughter of William and Margery.—E. W.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1903, by W. T. Foster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10:—Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbance to cross continent 12 to 16, warm wave 13 to 17, cool wave 14 to 18.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 17, cross west of Rockies by close of 18, great central valleys 19 to 21, northeastern states 22.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24.

This disturbance will belong to a period of great extremes in temperature. Both the warm wave and cold wave following it will be of short duration but they will make very high and very low temperatures.

My readers will understand, from previous forecasts, that this disturbance was calculated to be one of the great storm periods. The dangerous storms will probably occur on the continent and along the northern steamship routes of the Atlantic and Pacific. There is some probability of a tropical storm also but the land storms are more probable.

Following the storm the frost line will go far southward reaching the cotton belt. Probabilities are, however, that the cotton killing frosts will come a little later for the best cotton producing sections.

Immediately after the date of this bulletin we will be hearing the calms that follow and precede great disturbances. Not far from 15th a magnetic disturbance will occur and tornadoes are possible near that date. But probabilities are in favor of severe thunder storms, quick temperature changes going to extremes but not continuing, rapid movements of storm centers, making quick passages across the continent. A few days about that date will be favorable to that kind of weather north in which the blizzard slips up on man and beast and pinches their ears if nothing worse occurs.

With the exception of that disturbance near 15th we will probably have several days of quiet weather and after 24th we will probably get a long rest from weather extremes except the low temperatures as the month goes out.

Jamestown.

Mr. J. S. L. Wharton and family have closed their cottage and returned to their home in Philadelphia for the winter.

Rev. W. D. Mackinnon tendered his resignation Sunday morning as pastor of the Central Baptist Church, after 5 years' service with that church.

Mr. E. S. Blumenkranz and friends are enjoying a few days' outing at Mr. Bryant's camp.

Paumotu is said to have the constitutional right to set up a government of its own. In that case the inducement to withdraw from Columbia looks ample to impartial observers.

What is the remedy for poverty?" demanded the lecturer, in thunder tones. He paused for a reply, and during the pause a man in the rear of the hall called out: "You might try the gold cure."

Republican Caucuses.

The Republican Electors of the City of Newport, qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax and for the expenditure of money, are requested to meet in their respective Ward Rooms, on Wednesday, October 14, 1903, in accordance to the provisions of the Caucus until ten o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating and balloting for the elected Republican candidates for one (1) Alderman and three (3) Common Councilmen from each of their respective Wards, said candidates to be voted for at an election to be held on Tuesday, November 3, 1903.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance Relative to Public Schools.

An Ordinance in amendment of Chapter 27 of the City Ordinances entitled "Public Schools."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, R. I., as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 27 of the City Ordinances entitled "Public Schools," is hereby amended by the repealing of said section and the substitution of the following in place thereof:

"Sec. 2. No teacher, pupil or other person shall enter or attend any public school in this city, without the permission of the Board of Health, if he or she resides in any house in which a case of small pox, varioloid, scarlet fever, or diphtheria has occurred."

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(Passed October 6, 1903.)

A true copy. Witness,

10-10 DAVID STEVENS, City Clerk.

WANTED.

MAN in Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth, Tiverton and Fall River, to take orders for silverware. \$200 per day. Call on J. A. ANDREWS, 127 Thames Street, 2d floor.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., September 21, A. D. 1903. JAMES C. HEATH and others present to this Court their petition, in writing, praying that Isaac Chase of Portsmouth, R. I., or some other suitable person be appointed Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the estate of

JAMES CHASE, late of said Middletown, deceased. It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the nineteenth day of October next, A. D. 1903, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

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ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

FAR EAST WAR

May Result From Russia's Failure to Keep Pledge

JAPAN'S BLUFF IS CALLED

Told Russia That She Would Fight Unless Manchuria Was Evacuated on Date Agreed Upon—China Was Ignorant of Significance of New Russian Conditions

London, Oct. 9.—The important commercial treaty between the United States and China was signed yesterday. Under its terms the rich province of Manchuria is opened to foreign trade. Yesterday was the day set by Russia for evacuating this province of Manchuria. Today in the harbor of Man-San-Phi the fleets of Japan and Russia face each other, the czar having ordered 60 ships from Port Arthur to that place. They steamed thither and in the words of an "official" dispatch anchored alongside the Japanese vessels. Meanwhile the soldiers of the czar wait on the frontier of Korea.

If any conclusion is to be drawn from the confusion of the situation it is that Russia is not likely to leave Manchuria at present; that she has called the bluff made by Japan when she threatened troops to Korea with the implied threat to use them if Russia did not get out of China; that Japan must acquiesce or fight; that the signing of the commercial treaty with the United States by China yesterday morning and the signing of the Chinese-Japanese treaty yesterday afternoon furnishes the United States and Japan with the diplomatic wedge to compel Russia to at least open up Manchuria to trade. In the past nothing but force has made Russia leave the prey she has pounced upon. The United States is not likely to use force. England, which has an alliance with Japan, has not been inclined in the past to risk anything in the far east. So it is "up to" Japan. She has the pluck but it is questioned whether she has the strength.

Dispatches sent from Peking on Sept. 5 announced that Russia had promised to restore Niu-Chwang and evacuate Mukden province on Oct. 5, provided that China agreed to certain conditions. These conditions were that China should undertake that no portion of the territory be ceded to any other power; that no concession be granted to Great Britain unless granted equally to Russia; that there should be no increase of the present import tariff on goods entering Manchuria by railway; that in the event of an epidemic at Niu-Chwang a Russian health officer should be appointed to superintend the necessary measures for dealing with it; that Russia should maintain her own military telegraph line along the railway, and that the Russo-Chinese bank agencies in Manchuria should be guarded by Chinese soldiers.

These stipulations were generally regarded as comparatively unobjectionable, but on the following day it was discovered that Russia had made two other demands, which were quite the reverse. They were:

First—That Russia should be allowed landing stages on the Sungari river, with the right to guard them with Russian troops.

Second—That Russia should have the right to maintain Russian post stations along the main route from Tsisihar, the capital of Heilung-king, and Blagovestchensk, the scene of the massacre by the Russians at the Amur river.

It afterward appeared that the satisfaction with which China received the new Russian conditions was due to ignorance of their real significance. The Chinese considered the demands about landing places on the Sungari and post stations to Tsisihar so unimportant that they did not at first communicate them to the foreign ministers at Peking. Afterward they made inquiries, and the true meaning of the demand having been shown to them with the aid of maps, they realized that they had been befooled.

The negotiations between China and the United States, which culminated in the treaty signed yesterday at Shanghai, were initiated under the provisions of article 11 of the final protocol, signed by the powers at Peking on Sept. 7, 1901, terminating the anti-foreign outbreak of the preceding year. The present treaty is to extend the commercial relations between the contracting powers.

Silver Workers' Demands Refused. New Haven, Oct. 9.—Employees in the silverware factories throughout Connecticut are affected by the refusal of the employers to grant the demands made last week for a nine-hour day, with pay for 10 hours, and "time and a half" for overtime. The demands were presented at all the silver factories throughout the state simultaneously and an answer thereto was requested on Oct. 8. When the union committees went to their respective employers they found in every instance that the manufacturers would not make a single concession. It is doubtful if the silver workers will strike at this time, the factories being well stocked, and the manufacturers could stand a strike much better than could their workmen.

No Evidence of Insanity. Boston, Oct. 9.—After an examination of Mary Simmons, whom the local police have found several times in unusual positions, and whom they recently pulled out of the Charles river, she has been declared to be perfectly sane. The fire marshal has been interested in the case in connection with an investigation of the causes of a fire on Myrtle street, but will not say whether the woman will be summoned to appear before him on suspicion of knowing something about the fire.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., July 28, A. D. 1903. BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 1241, issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1903, and returnable to the said Court January 26th, A. D. 1904, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1903, in favor of The Crocker-Mable and Title Company, a corporation duly incorporated with its principal place of business in Providence, in said County of Newport, in Rhode Island, defendant, I have this day at 10 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m. levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Philip Dowling, had on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1903, at 11 minutes past 12 o'clock a. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ) in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Tooker, Heri; Southerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 2d Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 3d Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 4th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 5th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 6th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 7th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 8th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 9th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 10th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 11th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 12th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 13th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 14th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 15th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 16th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 17th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 18th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 19th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly, on Perry street, Eastwesterly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and land of Emmanuel Church, and Westerly, on land of Mary Augusta King, and containing about 12,512 square feet. 20th Parcel.—That certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said County of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:—Northwesterly